B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 216— BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via. Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Issrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Sept.	NALDERA ..	..	15 993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,857
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@ ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,857
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925		
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Sept.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi. 6 p. m.
13th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi 9-15 p. m.
15th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi
17th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S Africa.
17th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

12th Sept.	JAPAN ..	6,052 Tons.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 142.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagato Maru	S. Shigio	5901	3rd Sept.	14th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Matu	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital Fls.60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds Fls.42,705,032 £3,556,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malariai Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

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INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager — DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Mahim Halva or (Vienna), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Country Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?
Write for particulars to:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply, Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.
A R11096

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER at Ajmere able to coach Senior Cambridge students, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R11097

WANTED—One expert SPINNING MASTER and one expert WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mills. Only experienced men need apply with full testimonials stating terms required to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11

WANTED—For Mahila Vidyalaya (Girls' High School), Surat—(1) A LADY GRADUATE as Superintendent; (2) an UNDER-GRADUATE LADY as Assistant Teacher, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply stating terms to SECRETARY, Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat.
A R19

WANTED, A STEWARD for the STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any. Only experienced men need apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE. The post carries a salary of Rs. 120-5-2-150.
A R20637

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER holding at least a second class certificate under the Boiler Act and having experience of water works. Preference will be given to those who possess Civil Engineering qualifications, pay according to qualifications. The post is permanent. V. G. MUZUMDAR, Secretary, Municipal Committee, HARDA.
A20638

WANTED—One experienced and fully expert WEAVING MASTER for one of the biggest and best Mills in Central India. Highest qualifications with full theoretical knowledge and practical experience essential, must know calendering, good pay and prospects. Apply Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay Presidency to sell (1) The newly invented Machines that add, subtract, multiply, divide and square up accounts. Guarantee 5 years. Terms liberal. No security. Literature free. Profits certain and quick. Marvellously cheap. (2) GRAIN SORTING MACHINES of all descriptions. (3) WATER METERS of all sizes. (4) NEW HANDY ENGINES of 1½ Horse Power. Apply at once to THE ORIENTAL METAL CORPORATION, Sole Agents for India (Imports and Exports), Phagwara, N. W. Rly.
K R11100

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—A LECTURER to teach Arabic to higher classes of the University. An Arab knowing Urdu or an Arabic Scholar proficient in speaking and writing Arabic and knowing English will be preferred. Starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications rising to Rs. 560. Apply to the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.
A 20605

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS to employ Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Civil Engineers, Draftsmen, Overseers, Teachers, Clerks, Accountants, Bank Managers, Doctors. All qualified and cheap. EMPLOYMENT SYNDICATE, DELHI.
A R20

WANTED SHARP—CARDER SPINNER for up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20621

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC YOUTH with 7 years' experience in correspondence and Stores Accounts seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Well-versed in office routine. Please communicate Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R21

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. A. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS BY PROFESSOR SAPRE.—THE GROWTH OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION Rs. 4. THE REFORMED CONSTITUTION OF BRITISH INDIA, Rs. 2/8. S. N. RAO BROTHERS, C20, Simplex Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay.
L' R18

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE: Established 24 years.—A Special Professional Accountants' Course for non-Matrics is just introduced. Immediate enrolments invited. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R8

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BONAFIDE SALE of high class made to-order household furniture, iron framed cottage piano, by Boyn & Co., Berlin, Schonberg, complete set of all steel office equipment, such as file, cabinet, large cupboards, Austrian safe, Oliver typewriter, Singer sewing machine, electric lamps, copper boilers and utensils, glass, crockery, platedware, bead chicks, etc., Property of J. Fetterli, Esq., on view. In Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, to be sold on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Auctioneer, MISTRY & CO.
T R20636

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Businessmen. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-
4th and subsequent insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SUNDAY, the 7th and FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1924, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or *vice versa* will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT—via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT—via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road, and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

N.B.—Kennedy Bridge is entirely closed.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.
20596

NOTICE TO MOTOR LORRY CONTRACTORS.

WANTED—Two or three Companies possessing large number of MOTOR LORRIES and who can contract to transport our Ore from Mines to a Railway Station in Nagpur District.

Apply
J. F. KARAKA & CO.,
"Badri Mahal",
211, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R24

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

SECTION 446 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, requires the father and mother of every child born in the City and, in their default, certain other persons, to give to the Municipal Registrar within seven days, information of the occurrence of such birth.

Failure to comply will render the person concerned liable to prosecution and to a maximum penalty of Rs. 100.

A leaflet containing all the necessary information in regard to the Registration of Births will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.
20643

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1921.

REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET WITH REVENUE ACCOUNT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.),

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1924.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 4th September, 1924.
R17

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

S. C. C. Suits Nos. 28867, 28868, 28869, 28870, 28871, 28872, 28873, 28874, 28875, 28878, 28978, 28981 and 30588 of 1923.

(1) Ramsing Tabsing, (2) Bhagatsing Bagsing, (3) Lachamansing Bahadursing, (4) Sarvansing Nathasing, (5) Sahebsing Gulabsing, (6) Umra Gudila, (7) Ugraprasd Sarajbally, (8) Indersing Talsksing, (9) Lachamansing Haridassing, (10) Kisansing Lalsing, (11) Pragsing Rambharosesing, (12) Pandoo Sakharam and (13) Shantaram Purshottom Sutar, respectively. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Nanalal Morarji Dave, trading as The Jupiter Star Transit Company, defendant in all the above suits. ..... Defendants

and

GAJADHAR NAGARMAL, a firm of Merchants, doing business at Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort. ... Applicants.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 25th day of September, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) at the time of the hearing of an application on the part of the applicants for an order that the attachments levied by the plaintiffs abovenamed upon the monies in the hands of the Bombay Port Trust authorities herein be raised.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1924.

This summons is taken out by us.

(Sd) MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.
Applicants' Attorneys.

To
The plaintiffs abovenamed or their pleader Byramji Cawasji Mistry.

(Affidavit of Nagarmal Birdichand, dated the 29th day of August, 1924, will be used in support.)
20641

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to the joint family property and credits standing in the name of DAMODAR RAMCHANDRA KAMAT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tea-shop keeper, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MAHADEO RAMCHANDRA KAMAT and RAGHVENDRA RAMCHANDRA KAMAT, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Tea-shop keepers, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 1st day of September, 1924.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
C20644 Petitioners' Attorneys.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details Rs. 8. State Year, month, day and hour of birth or send copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters. One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8. Apply to:—P. R. SREENIVASAYYA, Oil Mill St., Mysore.
R11099

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARIDAS VASSANJI, of Cutch Ghundiali, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Landlord, a widower ..... Deceased.

JETHABHAI HARIDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, Mandvi, outside the Fort, the Sole Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20640

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5058 of 1923 (Dwarkadas vs. Kantabai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. To-day, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, second and fourth floor, furniture such as arm and without arm chairs, writing tables, book stands, sideboards and dumbwaiters, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, dressing tables, folding suite of sofa and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, hat stands, double bedsteads, harmoniums, Harichand safe with stand, one lot cotton mattresses, carpets, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE DIAMONDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Receiver in the Estate of the late Mr. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel and pursuant to the Consent Order made by the High Court on the 1st Sept. 1924 in Suit No. 4510 of 1923 (The Netherlands Trading Society vs. Jerbanoo and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 139, 1 Packet finest blue white diamonds about 78-17 carats.

No. 65—1 Packet finest blue white diamonds about 30-70 carats.

No. 598A—1 Packet, 1 fine brilliant, about 13-39 carats.

No. 598A—1 Packet, 1 fine pair of brilliants about 4¼ carats.

No. 369A—1 Packet, two fine brilliants about 2-37 carats.

No. 218—1 Packet, five quarters about 5 carats.

The above will be on view at 11 a.m. on the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 four wheeled vehicle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES SAFES, SEWING MACHINE, ASBESTOS CEMENT SLATES, BATH SPONGES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

The property of an European Lady:—
Table, cupboard, sewing machine, hat and gown stands, screens, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
40 cases of Asbestos Cement Slates.
14 1/12 doz. bath sponges.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MOJE SAI TUKDI KURLA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3388 of 1921.

Gokaldas Manji ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Kanji Khusaldas and Others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein of the 27th day of September, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties, situated at Moje Sai Tukdi, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, will be sold in one lot as one entire estate by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Kalidas Jutha, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1924, at the hours of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon at the Auction Rooms of the said Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants abovenamed in the abovementioned Suit No. 3388 of 1921, in all pieces or parcel of Government land, ground with all buildings, structures, trees, mango trees, teak timber spenles and stones standing or lying thereon and with all the water, water courses, rights of ways and other easements, appurtenant thereto, situate, lying and being in the Village of Moje Sai Tukdi, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres 49.39½ gunthas.

All the said several pieces of land forming one plot and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on the East by Oshar Tank and Hill, on the West by the full ground and Hill, on the North by the Hill, and on the South by the boundary line of the village of Pawaye.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12t hSeptember 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

TENDERS WANTED.

The Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee, will receive sealed tenders for the following unserviceable stores which may accumulate up to 13th September, 1924, the quantity being approximate and liable to fluctuation.

Tents Private Flies No. 300, Tents Private Walls No. 600, and 160 lbs. Flies No. 150, Canvas plain cwt. 20, Dhurries approximately 6 by 3 No. 400.

Tenders should be submitted with earnest money of Rs. 500 to reach the Chief Ordnance Officer by Noon, FRIDAY, 12th September, 1924, and marked "Tender for Unserviceable Stores."

Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 9th September, 1924.
R2

ON VIEW

Col. Palloul's very valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cottage Piano, Chesterfields, Godrej's Safe, etc., etc., to be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16, Queen's Road, a chance for bargains.
R16

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF GRANT ROAD AND DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by the order of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor Gafoorbhai Cassumbhai and pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th December, 1918, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Grant Road and Eastern side of Doctor Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 229 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8565, New Survey No. 4417 and Cadastral Survey No. 4227 of Bhooleshwar Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7953 and Street Nos. 80—82, and 92, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the Grant Road, on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Hoosein Mahomedali Bakri, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mahomed Ibrahim Maktabey, and on or towards the West by Doctor Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

MATHESON LANG

AND

ISOBEL ELSOM

IN

DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK

A thrilling historical romance of the great North Road. A story telling of those splendid adventurous days when chivalry reigned and even highwaymen were gentlemen. Matheson Lang and the beautiful Isobel Elsom are seen at their best in this magnificent screen play.

FELIX THE CAT

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices :
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

Opening Shortly!

CINÉ MADELEINE

LOOK OUT For

A Big Surprise &

A Sensation!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY At 6-30 p.m only
MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart in
"DADDY LONG LEGS"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SOUTHERN LOVE"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
"HE COMES UP SMILING"

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Majestic Film's Masterpiece
ATMABAL OR
SUNDER KAMDAR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"NARSINH - MEHTA"
Daily Four Shows: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra Show at 3 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
Special PATETI Week Drama
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DE LUXE PRODUCTION
"THE LAW FORBIDS"
6 Reels featuring the winsome
BABY PEGGY
and an all-star cast. A special instructive and entertaining Drama.
The Programme includes a 2-Reels Century Comedy "Own A Lot" featuring
HARRY SWEET
and the famous lovely
CENTURY BEAUTIES
To-Night, 5-30; 7; 8.45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11.
S S Falkenfels, Trisins, Hamburg.
S S Celebes Maru, Karimura, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.
S S Surada, Ayres, Karachi.
S S Jehangir, Harry, Jeddah.
S S Cowden Law, Nelson, Karachi.
S S Rathlen Head, Moor, Calcutta.
S S Numedia, Suttoria, Trieste.

LOADING.

Sept. 11.
Steamer Singu for Rangoon.
Steamer Falkenfels for Hamburg.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain C Trisins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, 4528 tons, Captain J Karimura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 2137 tons, Captain A M Ayres, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Numedia:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Numedia, 3397 tons, Captain G Suttora, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Company's steamer Jehangir 2157 tons, Captain J Hurry, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, September 11.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels 5259 Karachi L Edwards & Co.
2 Naldera 8794 London, 13/9, M M & Co.
Jetty Nile 5260 N.F.F., 6/9 Vol. Bros.
3 Olympia 3275 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
5 Numidia 3190, Karachi 11/9, L Triesino.
8 Hymethus 2985, Karachi 13/9, M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3289, Durban 17/9 M M & Co.
11 Africa 2614, Genoa 15/9 M Italiana.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
13 Jalajyoti 2698, Calcutta 14/9, Scindia S N Co.
14 Bahadur 2936 Calcutta, 18/9 T M & Co.
15 Sicellia 4188, Japan 16/9, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Golconda 3203, NF, M M & Co.
2 Riverway 2376, Antwerp 16/9, Graham & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Basrah 12/9, M M & Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
7 Nagato Maru, 4,325, Kobe, 17/9, N Y Kaisha.
8 Zayani 2627 Gulf Ports 13-9, H S Shushtary and Co.
9 Dara 3083, Mauritius 1319 T Morrison and Co.
12 & 13 Surada, 3382, N F, 9/9, M M & Co.
15 Jehangir 2157, Jeddah, 10/9, T M & Co.
16 Ahmedi, 1331 Basra, 9/9, S Hassam.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 28th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Boyenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 11.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—3577 cwt Methi seed, J Dayall; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.; 2000 cwt Teel seed oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co. 1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 503 cwt Fenu greek seed, C. Jivanlal and Co. 91 bales wool S Ramswarup; 26 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 150 bales wool, V Oomersey.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—114 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ld.; 1500 cwt ground nut oil cakes, The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co.; 7314 cwt linseed oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Olympia for Philadelphia:—5 packages cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co. 134 casks salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—20 casks Mimar (casings 11400 lbs) S M H Kadarbaksh; 6000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 2500 teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. Poppy seed, Ralli Bros.; 1350 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ld.

S S Olympia for Valencia:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—50 cases dried casing, S M H Kadarbaksh.

S S Naldera for London:—9 bales tanned Goat skins, H M Edwards and Co.; 19 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 4 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 12 bales goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 4½ cwt ivory H Ranji and Sons; 19 empty cylinders Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd.; 6 bundles lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Riverway for Antwerp:—300 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ld.

S S Riverway for Ghent:—125 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd. 152 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Africa for Genoa:—22 bales cotton fly, Coutts and Co. 59 bales cotton waste Coutts and Co. 125 tons old scrap iron, H K M Jaitha and Sons, 110 bales cotton A Durst.

S S Numidia for Galatz—26 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co. Ld.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—20 cwt gum karaya M H Dehdashti; 3787 cwt ground nut oil cake, Lukmanji Ebrahimji 4000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cake, Lukmanji Ebrahimji 1100 cwt linseed oil cakes, Lukmanji Ebrahimji, 1000 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt crushed bones, Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co. Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—1340 bales cotton, Japan Cotont Trading Co. Ltd. 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co. 90 bales cotton, Ali Bros. 500 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co. 412 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co. 88 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—700 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd. 400 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld. 1 bundle woollen carpets Mackinnon M and Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—14 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld. 50 drums Government I Turpentine Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

S S Nagoto Maru for Kobe:—140 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co. 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. Ld.

S S Nagoto Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton Toyo M Kaish Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ld.

S S Nagoto Maru for Ngoya:—50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagota Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 11.

S S Vita Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Busrah:—1 bundle Gold, 43 crates Pomegranates, 110 bags Wheat, 5524 baskets Dates.

From Karachi:—17 packets apprcots, 529 bags, Appricots, 22 bags cummin seed, 1368 bags sugar, 1232 bags Bajree, 16 bags Figs, 100 bags Gram, 313 bags Rice, 392 bags Joowari, 48 bales wool, 8 bales cotton P goods, 2 cases candles, 35 cases whisky, 16 cases hops, 48 cases raisoins, 12 cases Kishmish, 7 cases Assofoetida.

From Bushire:—87 bundles dates, 14 bags Almond kernels.

S S Ahmedi Agents The Eastern Steam N Co. Ld.:—

From Mohamerah:—360 bags Gum, 89 bags Linseed, 40 bags Almonds 364 bundles Leaves, 38 bundles wool, 16 bundles skins, 100 bundles Tobacco.

From Bushire:—51 bundles skins, 60 carbays Rose water, 141 bales cottons, 16 cases Almonds, 226 bags Almonds, 86 bags Almond kernels, 406 bags Gum, 18 bags Poppy seed, 17 bags Attari, 15 bags black seed.

From Bunder Abbas:—408 bags Almonds, 19 bags Almond kernels, 183 bags Dates, 61 jottas Assofoetida, 16 bundles Assofoetida, 54 cases Assofoetida, 35 bales cottons.

S S Alps Maru, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—

From Nagoya:—20 cases cotton yarn, 1367 bales cotton yarn, 115 bales cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton shirting, 32 cases cotton drill, 30 bales cotton drill, 425 bales cotton sheeting 35 cases mercerized yarn, 60 cases mercerized yarn, 30 packages Earthenware, 250 packages Red lead, 29 cases Porcelain ware, 247 cases Porcelain, 175 cases glass bangles, 220 cases glassware, 25 cases cotton cloth 25 cases cotton flannel, 10 cases celluloid bangles, 53 cases glass beads, 101 cases brass circles, 25 cases enamelled ware, 300 cases match boxes, 22 cases silk yarn.

From Tokyo:—92 cases Toys, 77 cases rubber balls, 68 cases Rubber goods, 30 cases Tooth powder, 13 cases Porcelain 20 cases Porcelain ware, 36 cases cotton flannel, 98 cases Glass ware, 60 cases celluloid bangles 59 cases cotton hosiery, 70 cases Non-poisonous matches, 300 cases empty wood boxes, 40 cases White Arsenic, 25 cases Refined camphor, 76 cases silk yarn, 15 cases celluloid ware, 30 cases paper, 50 packages Refined Sulphur, 190 bales cotton yarn, 70 bales cotton shirting 30 bale smatting 33 bales empty match boxes.

From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax, 100 cases cotton sheeting.

From Hongkong:—85 cases cotton socks, 30 packages star Aniseed, 30 packages Fire crackers, 1771 cases Fire crackers, 50 bags sugar candy, 51 packages sugar candy.

From Foochow:—50 cases Tea.

From Singapore:—469 bundles rattans, 10 bags Pepper, 621 bags Betel nuts, 100 bags Sago Flour, 33 bags Damar Batu, 24 cases Quinine, 26 pieces Timber Logs, 40 bundles Gum Benjamin.

From Penang:—90 slabs Tin, 25 bags cotton yarn, 20 bundles rattans, 152 bags pearl Tapioca.

From Colombo:—32 cases Tea, 13 bags Nut megs, 8 bales Blankets.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

THEFT AT WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW CO.

Francis D'Souza, Manoel Lawrence, Lawrence John, Zupi Marie Pereira, all tailors working at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company were charged by Deputy Inspector Gurney with theft of neckties, felt hats and cloth valued at Rs. 128-8-0 and receiving stolen property, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

The evidence showed that one of the accused had a quarrel with the rest on Tuesday night and went to the police station and gave information. Sub-Inspector Tawde was deputed to make enquiries, who recovered the stolen property and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The first accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months, the second Rs. 10 or in default rigorous imprisonment for 14 days, the fourth Rs. 15 or in default hard labour for one month, the fifth Rs. 40 or in default one month, the sixth and seventh Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 or in default one month respectively.

The third accused has been remanded for an interpreter as he is deaf and dumb.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT MAHIM.

Daji Bhagoji, a postman residing on the ground floor of Kamati Chawl at Gopi Talao, Mahim, reports to the police that at 10 p.m. on Thursday last he locked up his house and retired to bed. Early next morning he awoke and found an iron bar of the window of the kitchen removed and his boxes lying broken open at a short distance in the Wadi. He examined the contents and found property consisting of cash, gold ornaments and wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 677 stolen.

CORONER'S COURT.

"DEATH BY DROWNING."

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Rama Punja Mahar aged 25 years who was knocked down by a railway wagon of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Carnac Bunder on Wednesday at 1 p.m. and consequently died as a result of the injuries.

The evidence showed that the deceased along with some other coolies was pushing wagons while some wagons behind them were also being shunted. All on a sudden two wagons came from behind and the deceased was jammed between the buffers and wagons. The deceased fell down and was released dead. No warning was given of the approach of the wagons.

The jury returned a verdict of death from his having been jammed between the buffers of two wagons of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which were being moved at Carnac Bunder.

The jury remarked that this was apparently due to gross carelessness and want of proper supervision in carrying on shunting operations at the time.

Tookaram Ganpat, a Police Constable was on duty at Hornby Villard on Wednesday at 8 a.m. when he found the dead body of Hindu male aged about 40 years floating in the sea. The clothes consisted of dhotar and singlet. There were no marks of violence on the body. It has not been identified yet. Mr. A. R King, Coroner, held an inquest, subsequently at the morgue and the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but remarked there was no evidence to show as to how it occurred.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Dwarkabai, (18), wife of Jugannath Shiva, a mill-hand, residing at Parel was suffering from pains in her stomach for the last eight days. On Wednesday morning she was missing from her house and in a search her body was found floating in a well. There were no marks of violence on her body. The police were informed and the body was removed to the morgue where the Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A Lucknow message of September 10th says.—It is understood that His Highness the Nawab of Rampur will preside over the Fourth All-India Music Conference to be held at Lucknow in January next.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Monsoon has strengthened in Northeast India and remains active in Burma and Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab Hills, Central India, the West East Central Provinces, Konkan, the North Madras Coast, and Local in Upper Burma Assam, Rajputana, the West Central Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces and Gujerath.

Principal amounts are:—Moulmien Bhamo one and a half inches, Tezpur, Ganhati two, Silchar one, Noakhali three, Barisal Satkhira, Balasore, Sambalpore one and a half, Dehra Dun two, Ajmer six, Mount Abu one and a half, Neemuch one, Jagdalpur, Vizagapattam two, Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast.—Increase in North Bengal and East United Provinces.

BREACHES ON B, B, AND C, I, RY,

SEQUEL TO HEAVY RAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

A communique from General Traffic Manager B.B. & C.I. Rly., Bombay states:—In consequence of the recent heavy rain in East Rajputana, the B.B. & C.I. Railway between Bayana and Pingora on the Nagada Mutra section, and between Bandikui and Bharatpur on the Metre Gauge section, has been considerably damaged by floods. The Punjab Mails and Delhi Expresses are being diverted via Agra and punctuality is being maintained. Passengers travelling to Agra from stations South of Bundiqui on the Metre Guage section are being diverted via Siwai Madhopur, the train service between Bandikui and Bharatpur geing temporarily suspended. It is anticipated that through communication will be restored on both sections in a few days time.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 11th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 11th Sept 1922.	1923.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In. Ct. 0 26	In. Ct. 42 77	In. Ct. 65 82	In. Ct. 60 20
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 50	50 78	61 10	62 41
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 56	46 48	61 45	
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 65	50 63	66 57	57 86

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 10

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.830 inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 „
Dew Point	75.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	82% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	5.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.3 „
Minimum	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	156 miles
Fall of Rain	0.27 inches
Total fall during month	3.01 „
Do. do. year	42.64 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 11th Sept.	0.13 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still	
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Th.	11	10	2	28	3	11	3	32	16	6
		22	7	27	1		16	21	17	5
F.	12	10	44	28	9	12	4	25	16	1
		22	55	27	10		17	2	16	7
Sat.	13	2	59	26	9	13	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun.	14	4	1	26	1	14	9	38	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
M.	15	5	20	28	9	15	5	40	16	2
		17	7				18	8	15	0
Tu.	16	0	53	28	1	16	6	45	17	3
		12	55	27	9		19	10	16	2
W.	17	1	27	27	6	17	7	17	18	0
		13	22	27	0		19	33	16	8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 0.16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the Province; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.32" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the northeast of the Province and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is slightly damper than usual in the west of the division. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.56" of rain, Ajmer 6.15 inches, Jaipur 0.83 in., and Mount Abu 1.40 ins. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is generally in excess in the latter area. Day temperature was considerably below normal in east Rajputana; night temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.13" of rain, Bhavnagar Para 0.11", Surat 0.10", Neemuch 0.09 inches and Indore 0.20". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and in patch vapour in air is above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.29 of rain, Nagpur 0.25" and Raipur 0.46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Nagpur moisture in the air is in defect. Temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.26" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.12" and Marmagao 0.10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.3 (2 deg. above normal) and the minimum 76.2 deg. (1 deg below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Poona. Temperature was almost normal except at Sholapur, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula and generally active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Central India West and east Rajputana, and local in the east United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, west Rajputana and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab and on the north Madras Coast. The principal amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.14" at Masulipatnam.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th September 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in northwest India and heavy rain has fallen in north Rajputana. Conditions have become practically normal again in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, east Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, and the Madras Deccan, and local in Bengal, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir south Hyderabad, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukpyu, Akyab two inches; Bhamo, Barisal one; Noakhali three; Cuttack, Mussooree one; Dalhousie three; Ludhiana two; Jagdalpur three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	4.83	+4.32
Rawalpindi	..	23.43	20.82	+2.61
Lahore	..	13.99	14.00	—0.01
Hissar	..	6.74	10.22	—3.48
Ambala	..	19.75	21.06	—1.31
Delhi	0.16	19.80	19.89	—0.09
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	21.00	21.54	—0.48
Mainpuri	..	30.70	20.89	+9.81
Jhansi	..	37.59	29.78	+7.81
Cawnpore	0.01	42.16	28.41	+1375
Allahabad	0.32	33.83	30.83	+3.00
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.16	—0.66
Karachi	..	2.25	5.76	—3.51
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	6.15	29.65	17.23	+1242
Jaipur	0.83	35.40	20.16	+1524
Kotah	..	40.33	23.75	+1658
Mount Abu	1.40	62.59	53.37	+9.22
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.10	12.45	—7.35
Dwarka	..	3.76	12.07	—8.31
Veraval	0.13	12.43	16.08	—3.65
Rajkot	..	22.53	22.40	+0.13
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.11	8.27	17.33	—9.06
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.10	38.71	34.94	+3.77
Ahmedabad	0.05	22.42	24.66	—2.24
Deesa	0.03	27.62	21.70	+5.92
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.99	25.89	24.47	+1.42
Indore	0.20	28.12	26.12	+2.00
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.29	50.72	45.66	+5.06
Saugor	..	31.93	37.23	—5.30
Hoshangabad	..	32.96	40.44	—7.49
Khandwa	..	21.30	23.20	—1.90
Akola	..	25.80	23.07	+2.73
Amraoti	0.03	17.66	24.27	—6.61
Nagpur	0.25	25.53	38.04	—1251
Chanda	0.09	28.31	40.49	—1218
Raipur	0.46	25.65	39.94	—1429
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.26	42.77	61.11	—1834
Ratnagiri	0.12	89.85	87.47	+2.38
Mormugao	0.10	83.02	80.90	+3.02
Karwar	0.06	109.05	101.98	+7.07
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	14.07	14.27	—0.20
Ahmednagar ..	0.06	10.34	13.86	—3.52
Poona	..	14.46	17.00	—2.54
Sholapur	..	12.77	17.20	—4.43
Bijapur	..	5.72	10.48	—4.76
Belgaum	..	41.13	35.74	+5.39
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	14.59	19.41	—4.82
Nizamabad (Indr.) ..	..	25.91	30.64	—4.73
Hyderabad	0.04	22.81	20.35	+2.46
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.02	124.10	101.12	+2298
Calicut	..	132.19	82.81	+4938
Cochin	..	124.85	67.51	+5734
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	27.89	18.29	+9.60
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	0.14	17.71	20.53	—2.82
Bellary	..	8.11	7.81	+0.30
Cuddapah	0.07	?	15.10	?
Madras	0.03	?	12.29	?
Bangalore	..	14.87	15.11	—0.24
Coimbatore	..	20.83	4.76	+1607
Trichinopoly	..	7.36	8.48	—1.12
Negapatam	..	4.84	8.47	—3.63

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 572.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 632.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 622.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.44-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.40.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 10.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/16 quiet
Bar Gold £4. 13. 0 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 35 steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/8
Bank demand	1/5 13/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 5/8
Fcs. Demand	567
American Dollars	311
Honzkong Dollars	168 1/2
Shanghai	239 1/2
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	163 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent 54
Bar Silver (Spot) 35
Bar Silver months hence 35
Closing Tone of Silver: Steady
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 10.

Belgium		89.55
Athens		249.50
Stockholm		16.71
Christiania		32.35
Amsterdam		11.61
Switzerland		23.68
Belgium	yesterdays	89.33
Athens	yesterdays	247.50
		148.62

London, Sept. 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.85
Exchange on London in Germany 18,000,660,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.82

New York, Sept. 10.

Demand Bills 4.44.00

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rents £24½

STOCKS

London. Sept. 10.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4 plus .1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 7/8 plus 1/8
Conversion Loan £77 7/16 —.1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £109 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/8 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 —.1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/6/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/14.

London, Sept. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 93-0
Silver ready d. 35-0.
Silver forward d. 35-0.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, India and China bought. We think prices have not reached top.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 11

Ready :—24-3-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	24-3-3		24-3-0	24-3-0
Asho	24-4-6		24-4-0	24-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—0—0
Asho 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Ready :—81-9-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 11.

A further sharp drop of 68 to 74 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on local traders and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 30 points lower. The market gave way on continued hedge and local traders selling on favourable weather report.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report moderately favourable. General feeling bearish. Bull losing confidence."

In sympathy with a further shrap decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 465½ i.e., Rs. 10½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening several Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 464. Around this level Shroffs and Bazar operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 467. On selling by Exporters the market again gave way to Rs. 465 and closed at Rs. 466½ steady on jobbers buying. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 466½ and touching Rs. 467 declined to Rs. 465½ on Japanese Houses selling and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 466½.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 441 and steadily improved to Rs. 444½ on Shroffs buying. On general selling the prices gave way to Rs. 442½ and the market closed at Rs. 443½. F.G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 401½ and going down to Rs. 399 closed at Rs. 401.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited chiefly of Berars and Khandesh. About 2000 Bales are reported to have been sold.

The Marwadi Bazar and Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for ready and forward business on account of Jain holiday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P. M.

Bombay, September 11.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..		466 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..		400
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..		443 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay September 11.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns ..	590	580	570	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 11.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	466
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	400
Fine Oomra „	Dec.-Jan. ..	443
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	565

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th Sept. 1924.

Cotton	1246	Bales.
Wheat	1713	Cwts.
Linseed	5520	„
Rapeseed etc	1828	„
Gingellyseed	998	„
Poppyseed	521	„
Groundnuts	604	„
Castorseed	2348	„
Rice	6550	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	4809	„
Mowrasseed	611	„
Gram	2099	„
Jowar	2373	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	237	„
Bajri	1807	„
Coal	480	Tons

Bhadrwa	81-11-0	81-9-0	81-9-0
Asho	82-2-0	81-15-0	81-15-0

Tej Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—4—0
Asho 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/-
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/12.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/4.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

London. Sept. 10.

Chartered Bank of India, A and China £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £134½
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6 1/8
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

New York market 10th September 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.52	Oct.	23.55+03	23.31—21	22.78 —74
23.06	Dec		22.35	—71
23.04	Jan	22.79—25	22.30	—74
23.30	Mar.		22.61	—69
23.55	May		22.87	—68

On 9th September New York Spot 24.50 —10; New Orleans 22.81 —24.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on local traders selling and Wall St. selling. Somewhat broader market.

October highest 23.55 (at the opening), lowest 22.78 (2-10 p.m.), range .77 points.

Liverpool market 10th September 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
13.44	Oct.	13.40—04	13 38—06	13.14	—30
13 32	Jan.	13.28—04	13.28—04	13.09	—23
13.35	Mar.			13.13	—22
13.36	May.			13.16	—20
13.23	Jul.			13.06	—17
	Egyptian				
18.76	Nov.			18.57	—19
18.26	Jan.			18.00	—26

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light rains along Carolina Coast. Cool nights. Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 200,000.

(2) Market declined on further hedge selling and local traders selling. Weekly Government weaher report favourable. Looks lower.

American cross rate 4.44 3/4.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Weather generally good favouring crop. Hedge selling increasing. Trade still apthetic."

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 10.

Futures at New York.	
October	22.78 —.74
December	22.35 —.71
January	22.39 —.74
March	22.61 —.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Cotton Liverpool.	Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October		13.14	—.30
January		13.09	—.28
March		13.13	—.22
May		13.16	—.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	13.67	—.68
October	13.39	—.05
November	13.30	—.05
January	13.28	—.04
March	13.30	—.05
Egyptians:—		
January	18.25	—.01

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

October	12.98	—.16
November	12.88	—.21
December	12.88	—.21
January	12.92	—.27
March	12.96	—.17
Mar	13.00	—.16
July	12.90	—.16

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Cotton Liverpool	Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C
September		13.41	—.34
October		13.14	—.30
November		13.09	—.26
December		13.09	—.24
January		13.09	—.23
February		13.10	—.23
March		13.13	—.22
April		13.14	—.20
May		13.16	—.20
June		13.06	—.19
July		13.06	—.17

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales
Mid Americans Spot—Universal standard 14.39 good. Inquiry
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 2480
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	23.28
January	22.77
March	23.03
New York Noon Call	
October	23.20
January	22.69
March	22.95
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	22.46
January	22.56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

M. G. Bengal, Good	10.60
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	11.00
M. G. Bengal, Fine	11.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.00
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.50
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach, Good	11.30
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.70
M. G. Broach, Fine	12.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.50
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	10.90
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.30

EGYPTIAN FUTURES, OPENING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

November	... ...	18.42
January	... ...	17.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

September	21.00 plus	.65
October	19.00	—.1
November	18.57	—.19
December	18.25	—.26
January	18.00	—.26
February	17.97	—.26
March	17.94	—.27
April	17.92	—.28
May	17.90	—.29
June	17.88	—.29
July	17.85	—.29

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000	
Futures at New York.		
October	22.78	—.74
December	22.35	—.71
January	22.30	—.74
March	22.61	—.69
Spot Cotton at New York	23.80	—.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.88	—.93
Futures at New Orleans		
October	21.86	—.91
January	22.10	—.77

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/8
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/4

WHEAT

London, Sept. 10.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. cellers 53/3
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 54/6.
Tone:—Easier.
Australian Sept./Oct. buyers 58
Tone.—Firm
Karachi wheat market opened easier but closed firmer.
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. paid 55/6
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct. value 55/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Sept. 11.

(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	a.	p	Raill Delivery Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	50	0	0	7	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49	0	0	7	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	53	0	0	7	13	6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	12	6	0	12	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	2	0	13	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	2	0	13	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12	12	0	13	5	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85	0	0	17	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	76	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, Black	72	0	0	15	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	10	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts ..	81	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	8	0	9	12	0
Barley	43	0	0			
Castorseed	90	0	0	18	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41	0	0	5	15	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	0	6			
Wheat Sept.	7	9	6			
Linseed, May	13	10	6			
Linseed, Sept.	13	10	0			
Groundnuts, D/J ..	71	8	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.	93	8	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16	4	0	—		
Gujarat castor seed Vaishkh	71	4	0			
Cotton seed D/J.. ..	5	9	0			

SEEDS

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm with full prices but closed slow weaker Plata options for Sept./Oct. paid at 21
Cottonseed Bombay Sept./Oct. nominal £11.
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £39

METALS

London, Sept. 10.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/8
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28½
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 11.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klal		68	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4..		60	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		68	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1. 1 1-4		67	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	per lb	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house .. ..No	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40—1	1	9	3
„ .. .. ..No.	42—2	1	13	0
„ .. .. ..No	20	1	2	3
„ .. .. ..No	32	1	6	0

LINSEED

London, Sept. 10.

Tin Block £253 3/4
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. sellers £23.
Linseed Tone —Buyers are not disposed to pay advance asked —market is quiet and business done at unchange rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Sept./Dec. sellers 42.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Jan./April paid 40/9

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 10.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcuttaa Jan/March sellers 22/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/11
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/11

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Ready Prices dropped by one anna per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4100 bags showing a good demand for Spot Sugar.

Ours Forward Market remained unchange except for a drop of a Pence or two in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 22/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 22/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL:—
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 21/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept.-Oct. Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 21/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

RAPESEEDS

Market was firm tending dearer and with few offers.

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers £22 1/4
Toria Sept./Oct. sellers £22 3/8
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct. sellers £21 1/4

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £22 3/4 and in Aug./Sept. shipment at £22 5/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hull at £21 and for Jan./Feb. shipment at £19 7/8 In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Sept./Oct. and Oct/Nov. shipments at 56/6 In Barley, Indian for Sept/Oct shipment at 43/6.

BARLEY

London, Sept. 10.

Barley Karachi Sept./Oct. buyers 43

RUBBER

London, Sept. 10.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Nov. sellers 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe 14. Sept.
Tone:—Firmer but small business.

FREIGHT

London, Sept. 10.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Assn.)

Bombay, September 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—	1	3	0
Textile	1	4	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone			
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Pehlwan	1	5	3
Chvla	1	5	3
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1	7	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl	7	5	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	2	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustani..	12	10	0

HOW TO DEVELOP CHARACTER.

SIR L. WILSON ON VALUE OF GAMES

The following is His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Prize Distribution of the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports on Spet. 11:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—Both Lady Wilson and I are most grateful to you not only for inviting us to the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports, but for your most kind welcome which you have given us to-day. It has given Lady Wilson great pleasure to present the prizes on this occasion and both she and I sincerely congratulate the winners. You have heard from your Chairman of the rapid growth of interest which has been made in so short a time in these inter-collegiate sports and the increase from 200 to 450 students taking part during the short period of 4 years is in itself a most striking fact and one which shows that the spirit of friendly rivalry in sports between the various colleges is rapidly increasing to the benefit of the colleges themselves and to the benefit of all the students in those colleges.

I am glad that so many have come forward to support this tournament and it gives me personally great pleasure to add my name to this list by presenting a challenge cup, which I understand is to be given for the gymnastic championship. The interest in athletics is, I am glad to say, increasing so rapidly that I very sincerely echo your wish that the time is not far distant when you will have your Inter-Collegiate Sports and Athletics ground where all the Poona colleges can meet together.

I have during the past few weeks been to a great many colleges and schools in Poona and at all of them I have urged the importance of physical as well as mental training. It may be said that I am laying too much stresse and am giving undue importance to the value of games, but I am personally convinced that the successful passing of examinations is not the sole object which a parent should have in mind when sending his son to school or college, or that the student should himself have in mind when he is there. A parent sends, or should send, his son to college primarily, of course, for education, but also so that he should make friends and learn to think and act for himself, and above all have the opportunity of developing his character, and I firmly believe that character cannot be better developed anywhere than on the playing fields. It is a very worn out saying that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. This saying was never meant to be taken literally, but to be understood as meaning that in the games of the great public schools of England, among which for so many years Eton has held so important a position, there is bred a spirit of comradeship, discipline, teamwork and fair play, which gave to the leaders of the British troops who fought at Waterloo an advantage over their enemies, whose leaders had not had the same opportunity afforded to British officers. I am not suggesting to you for one moment that the all important lessons you learn on the playing fields are to be used for the purposes of war. Far from it: the battle which is to be fought by all of you when you leave college is the battle of life, and there it will not perhaps matter so much if you are a first class bowler, or a brilliant bat, although a good all-round sportsman always has a certain advantage in making any application for employment, but, whether you have been a success or not on the grounds of the gymkhana, it will enable you, if you have played the game well there and played it in the proper spirit, also to play the game in life in the best interests of your employers, of your family and of your country. You will have gathered from my remarks that the Chairman is perfectly correct in saying that this movement is one that is near to my heart and I sincerely hope that you will be good enough to ask me to come again on some future occasion to be present at these inter-collegiate sports, which both Lady Wilson and I have enjoyed so much to-day.

SHORT TIME IN LANCASHIRE

Since last March organised short-time has been in operation in the cotton spinning mills of Lancashire producing American yarns. The scheme provides for the factories to run only 26½ hours per week instead of the usual 48 hours. Some time ago it was agreed that this curtailment of production should go on until the end of September. The state of trade has again been considered by the General Committee of the Master Spinners' Federation, and it has been decided to recommend the members to continue the restriction of output until the end of the year. It may be said that out of the 56,000,000 spindles in Lancashire and adjacent counties about 36,000,000 are engaged on American cotton, and the owners are affected by this short-time scheme.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Sept. 10.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 47/9
Finest Mutton Australian Tallow 47/9
There was a better demand.

MOTHER OF PEARL

There was a fair supply in Egyptian qualities and better quality average at 10 shillings advance. Bombay qualities were about ten shillings dearer.

London, Sept. 10.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China have declared interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. free of tax.

London, Sept. 10.

Cable received from Washington from Arno Pearse, secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, anticipating an ultimate yield of the cotton crop of about 12,500,000 bales.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

"AN INIQUITOUS IMPOST."

IMMEDIATE ABOLITION URGED.

INDIA'S UNITED DEMAND.

A representative gathering composed of all shades of political opinion and comprising of almost all the leading communities of India met on Thursday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to represent the Government of India to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty. Mill Agents, Directors, owners and shareholders whether Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, or Mohmedans mustered strong in the auditorium which was packed to its utmost capacity and the galleries were filled with interested audience who heard the speeches of different speakers with rapt attention and applauded lustily the speakers when they condemned the Excise Duty in clear and emphatic terms irrespective of political differences or caste distinctions. Mr. J. B. Petit characterised the Excise Duty as iniquitous impost and dishonest while Mr. M. R. Jayakar, addressing the meeting as an asset or prospective mill owner, but as a citizen joined in the agitation of the mill owners, because he thought, it was a question in which the interests both of the capitalists and the common labourers were conjointly involved. Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, who presided on the occasion was given a hearty reception when he rose to address the meeting.

SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy in the course of his speech said:—Even if I had not the honour of being asked to preside over this memorial meeting,—an honour which I deeply appreciate—I would have butted in somehow or the other to have my say. So very keenly do I feel the iniquity of the cotton excise. I am, therefore, here wholly and solely at the call of duty. I am raising my voice for the righting of an economic wrong done to this country and for the redressing of a political grievance which is having a repercussion prejudicial to the interests of Britain.

Economics, I call quote chapter and verse to show that the enlightened conscience of Britain has never countenanced these duties. Moreover of political pressure, no British statesman would have sanctioned them; disowning the obligations entailed by service under the crown in India, no British officer would have voted for their continuance. To a series of Lancashire deputation which indefatigably wait upon successive Secretaries of State at Whitehall and upon outgoing Viceroys and Governors, Mr. Austen Chamberlain's reply on the occasion of the raising of the import duty over the excise is typical: "You are not asking that you shall be preserved from a special disability imposed on you alone of British traders competing in India. You are asking that you shall have prepreserved to you a special position of privilege which has not been accorded to any other British trade. If to-morrow I gave the order that a countervailing duty will be imposed, not only no Indian in the Legislative Council would vote for such measure or abstain from voting against it, but no British official would vote for that measure, except as the result of instructions, because it was his duty and he was left no choice." Prior to Mr. Chamberlain's statement I have it on very good authority that had the official members of the Imperial Council been able to vote according to conviction, Sir M. B. Dadabhoy's motion for the abolition of the excise in 1911 would have been carried by an overwhelming majority, official and non-official."

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

"I shall sing no hymn of hate against Lanchashire. Lancashire has paid a terrible price for it. In order to eliminate the competition of Indian goods which exists within the infinitesimially small area of 2 per cent., she has jeopardised the custom for 98 per cent. of her goods. She has sacrificed the good-will of her best market for a paltry consideration. As against the highly problematical credit item of 3½ per cent. duty, she has piled up huge debits from the systematic boycott of her goods, the beginning of which must be traced to her uncompromising hostility to Indian industrial development. On the other hand, she has harmed the millions of poor Indian consumers much more than any good she has done to herself. Caterings for the well-to-do Indian customers, Lancashire could pass on to them with impunity any increase of duties. But an excise however small has the direct effect of penalising the masses who use Indian mill-made cloth. Had there been no excise, the Indian millowner would not have been put to the necessity of tackling this item on to his cost sheet and recovering it from the consumer, and in times of depression and high prices he would have been able to cheapen his cost by 3½ per cent. to the benefit of his poor client. If Lancashire will reflect carefully on the excise question she will find that it is not she that is getting any protection but that the subsidised industry of a foreign country like Japan rivalling Indian mill made good is cutting deeper and deeper into the Indian markets, under the fostering protection of 3½ per cent. duties. A more liberal orientation of policy in the matter of excise will set not merely Lancashire but the whole of Britain right with Indian opinion and will be a political gain unaccompanied by any economic loss.

LOGIC OF FIGURES.

Gentlemen, let me now appeal to the inexorable logic of arithmetical figures in support of our case. The initial outlay on a Lancashire loom shed is at least 10 to 15 per cent. lower than that of an Indian loom shed. The latter has to pay freight, insurance, etc., on machinery and building material like iron and steel, glass, etc., and even import duties on some of these items. At to-day's prices it will take about Rs. 1,500 to equip a loom completely with building, power, etc., in this country. A thousand loom plant will cost about Rs. 15 lakhs, of which Rs. 2 lakhs would be freight, duty, etc. Thus every year the Indian millowner will have to bear an interest charge of Rs. 12,000. Taking depreciation at Rs. 75,000 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, of which Rs. 50,000 will have to be expended on actual replacements from England, the cost of freight, insurance, etc., will be another Rs. 5,000 a year to the Indian manufacturer. Stores, dyes and chemicals which will have to be imported to the tune of say Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs for a plant of this capacity will absorb in transport charges, duties, etc., a further Rs. 50,000 per annum. If yarns are imported for the manufacture of finer cloth or for use in ghooty borders, the debit items for freight duties, etc., will be a substantial one So far the total debit of the Indian manufacturer stands close upon Rs. 70,000 yearly as against nil for the Lancashire manufacturer. Is it fair, gentlemen, to super impose an excise of 3½ totalling at least another Rs. 150,000 per annum and swelling the debit of the Indian millowner to over Rs. 2¼ lakhs recurrent annually? Thus for delivery of goods ex-mill warehouse in each instance, the Indian millowner starts with an initial handicap of over Rs. 2 lakhs a year on his thousand looms.

A STRONG CASE.

A case is thus made out for the abolition of the excise and for the continuation of the import tax. With the principle of protection now officially adopted we even demand the raising of the figure of import duties in the interests, of the home industry. By the bye, gentlemen, have you considered the iniquity of the excise from another angle? A levy of Rs. 150,000 on an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs means that the Government will under any circumstance pocket 10 per cent. every year of the capital without investing a single pie in the concern, and in priority to those who have staked their monies. If again you capitalise this impost of Rs. 1½ lakhs at 6 per cent., the figure of Rs. 25 lakhs represents an unproductive load of debt of no less than 160 per cent., on the original outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs on 1,000 looms. Could anything be more staggering than this?"

INJURY TO CUSTOMERS.

We shall be told that the weaving industry in India has progressed very rapidly in the last few years, in spite of the excise duty, and that the number of looms has increased in the last 25 years from 40,000 to 140,000. Yet with all this progress, the Indian mills have barely made up lee-way and are to-day hardly clothing a third of India's population with their output of 5 yards per head, while the foreign manufacturer supplies another 6 yards and the handloom weaver about 4 yards, making a total consumption of about 15 yards per head of population. We shall also be told that the excise on mill made cloth means a bounty to the 5 million hand loom weavers whose output is duty free, and who badly need these bounties. Without being unsympathetic to the manual workers and without minimising the importance of this industry, may I ask, gentlemen, why should our 100 million customers pay a comparatively much smaller section of the population a premium on antiquated methods and smaller outturn entailing higher manufacturing charges?

Last but not least we shall be told by an agonised finance minister that the Government can ill spare a couple of crores and that he does not possess the purse of fortunatus or the lamp of Alladin. If Sir Basil Blackett owes certain duties as keeper of the King's purse, he, as a member of the Indian Government owes other duties equally cogent to the people of this country. Even allowing in full for the paramount needs of rupees annas and pies, there should be a morality about budgets. A budget minus the excise duties would be none the less an efficient budget, as it would swell the credit side of Government's prestige and save it from a moral bankruptcy."

MR. S. D. SAKLATWALLA

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the representatives of all Cotton Textile Mills in India and the citizens of Bombay urges the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty.

Mr. Saklawalla said the mill-owners of India had a case to present to the Government which in a court of justice and equity would be considered flawless and he had therefore great hopes that their latest appeal to the Government of India would meet with success that a really good cause deserved. Their case was for the abolition of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties and it was greatly strengthened by the fact that many public men, most of them with historic names had freely supported their contention that a tax on production, not of profits but of earnings should not remain to clog the progress of an indegenous industry.

Continuing he said, because the Manches Chamber of Commerce fifty years ago, feared the competition of the Indian mills, petitions were sent in to the Secretary of State for India, pressing for abolition of the import duties on Lancashire yarn and cloth. The petitioners were successful and ultimately all import duties were abolished which incidentally involved India in a loss of revenue which amounted to £ 200,000 or roughly Rs. 30 lacs. Several years later the budget deficit amounted to Rs. 3½ crores and so the import duties had to be reimposed. Lancashire cotton goods were included in the New Tariff Act but to make quite sure that the Indian mills would not be benefited thereby, an Excise Duty of 3½ per cent was levied on all Indian piecegoods. This was in 1896 and in those days it was quite freely stated that the Excise Duties were imposed not for revenue purposes but merely as an off-set against the import duty on Lancashire piecegoods. Government however having had the benefit of this money for 28 years were perhaps naturally very reluctant to part with it, so now the cry went up that the revenue coffers needed replenishing and therefore the Excise Duty must remain to help to provide the sinews of war necessary for running this country. As submitted the Indian Cotton Excise Duties were first imposed as the result of a political blunder and if they remained any longer they would constitute an economic blunder of the worst type, because in his opinion, a textile trade, next to agriculture was the main stay of the last constitution in the world and therefore should be fostered and encouraged and not throttled.

MR. J. A. KAY

Mr. J. A. Kay, in seconding the resolution in the course of his speech quoted eminent authorities, European and Indian in favour of abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty, and said:—

"I have been particularly impressed in the discussion which I have had with various people on this subject that the only reasons put forward as to why this Excise Duty should not be abolished are two in number. The first is of course one which must be uppermost in the mind of a good many gentlemen here to-night viz., "if Government give up this revenue of rupees 2 crores how do you propose to replace it in these times of financial stress?" And I hardly think that in a fair view to take, for after all it is not within our province to handle the finances of this country—much as many of us would like to—nor is it our duty to have to suggest ways and means to make up financial deficiencies simply because we maintain that an unfair and unjust tax is being levied upon an industry. I think you will agree this question of Imperial Finance is not for your consideration in the present controversy, especially when we consider how difficult it is even for Provincial Government to agree with the Government of India in regard to their proportions of the Imperial Revenue as proposed and set out under the Meston settlement—a matter which His Excellency touched upon in his speech to the Legislative Council in February last.—Nor should the fact be overlooked that not very long ago Government readily and willingly gave up an income as great if not greater from Opium and as far as I know there did not appear to be the same anxiety for the replacement of that revenue as there appears to be in certain quarters if the Excise Duty of a similar amount is given up and let me remind you gentlemen that the Tax was first imposed as a counter-vailing duty—it is only of recent years that we hear of it spoken of as "for revenue purposes only."

The second argument advanced for the retention of the Excise Duty is that it gives a certain measure of protection to the handloom industry. Now let me say quite clearly that Mill-owners in this country are not and have never been up to the present against the development of the hand-loom industry, firstly because it does not compete with the products of power looms to any great extent, and secondly because they find an outlet for the Mills surplus yarn now that the China Markets have passed into the hands of Japanese competitors."

Continuing the speaker stated the following definite reasons why the Excise Duty should be abolished and quoted facts and figures in support of each of them:—

(1) It violates every principle of Excise taxation

(2) It is unfair and inequitable. (3) It is not in keeping with the recently expressed Policy of Government, viz., Protection with discrimination of the indigenous industries. (4) It represents double taxation

The speaker then quoted some approximate figures based on the value of cloth produced in Indian Mills based on the last three years average and said that these charges were estimated to be equivalent to a Tax of nearly 8 per cent. on the share capital invested in the industry and were a severe handicap in meeting competitions in their own markets Concluding Mr. Kay said "we have reached the limit of our resources—we are taxed on every hand and unless we have relief we shall be taxed out of existence. The Textile Industrial "Milch Cow" has run dry—we ask and reasonably ask that we should be given a fair and equitable chance to run our business on the same terms as others run theirs under the same order of things."

CAPT. E. V SASSOON.

Captain E. V. Sassoon supporting the resolution drew attention to the competition that the Indian mills were receiving from Japan not only in markets such as China and East Africa in which they used to have the bulk of the trade but also in Indians. Besides Lancashire, he said, Indian mill industry had to compete with Japan where mills were working 22 hours a day in two shifts with only half a day holiday every fortnight. Besides the steamship companies in Japan were subsidized by Japanese Government to facilitate carrying their products at low rates. The mill industry in China were also mostly controlled by Japan against which combination, Indian mill industry had to struggle, It was therefore much more incumbent upon the Government of India to abolish the Excise Duty to protect the mill industry of India.

MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. J. B Petit in further supporting the resolution characterised the imposition of Excise Duty as absolutely wrong and inquitious in principle, unfair in its scope and dishonest in its intentions. He therefore demanded in the name of justice and equity abolition of this duty which had hampered the mill industry of this country.

The resolution was put to votes and was passed unanimously.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji then moved the following Resolution:—

That the Chairman be authorised to communicate the terms of the resolution passed at the meeting to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji in the course of his speech said:—

The case for the abolition of the excise duties is extremely strong. It is said that these duties are imposed to safeguard the handloom industry whose interests the Government have so much at heart. The handloom cater to quite a different tastes and conventions of dress. They produced principally with the foreign yarn they were using much finer varieties of piecegoods than the mills and their clientelle also was a definite and particular one. The 3½ per cent duty would not act as a protection to the handloom and the idea that it would act so is merely a bogey raised to justify its essentially unjust, unfair and anti-Indian nature. If the handlooms were really meant to be protected by the Government the latter would not have imposed specially heavy duties on stores imported to be used for the handlooms You must be knowing that certain of these stores and spare parts when imported for power-driven machinery are charged with much less duty than would be the case if they were imported for handlooms. The hollowness of this plea is also easily seen when one considers that only recently an import duty of 5 per cent was imposed on imported yarns the bulk of which are used by the handloom industry. One may expect from these professions of anxiety on the part of the Government that tangible steps would have been taken ere long by them for the development of the handloom industry. As a matter of fact excepting what little has been done by co-operative societies the Government have not done anything beyond expressing an academic sympathy. If the handloom has persisted in surviving, it is not because of any Government efforts but because of the inherent traditions and conventions and artistic instinct of the Indian people and if latterly it is showing signs of revival that is not because of any Government efforts but because of the vigorous Swadeshi campaign."

Continuing the speaker contended that the Excise Duty was not imposed and was not continued as a protective duty to the handloom industry. It was a sop, pure and simple thrown to Lancashire. With regard to the plea that these duties were meant as revenue duties he pointed out that the openng 10 or 12 years of the present century were years of large surpluses and during these years though the late Mr Gokhale repeatedly urged the necessity for the removal of the Excise Duty, Government refused to abolish this act of fiscal iniustice. The millowners quite rightly contended that considerations of finance were not allowed to weigh when the opium revenue was given up and that there was absolutely no justification for retaining an admittedly unjust tax for the sake of the revenue it yields.

He concluded his speech by strongly supporting the abolition of the Excise Duty immediately.

MR. LALJI NARANJI.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in seconding the resolution hoped both the Secretary of State and the Government of India would carry out the wishes expressed by the meeting and that they would feel that they were and hat theye would feel that they were Government of India and not Government of any other interests and that the Secretary of State would prove that the interests of India were above all other interests.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar in supporting the resolution, in the course of his speech said. "I am not a Mill owner, either actual or prospective. My justification for being here is as a citizen of Bombay. This meeting consists of the Mill Owners and the Citizens of Bombay and I represent the latter category. I represent that school of political thought, which emphatically holds that Mill Owners have a high and

(Continued on page 9.)

TARAKESHWAR

SWAMI SATCHIDANANDA'S APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

On the eve of the criminal proceedings against him, Swami Satchidanand in the course of a letter addressed to "The Mothers, Sisters and Brothers of Bengal" and published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrica" says that they should not allow Tarakeshwar "to be denied by the two evil spirits Satis Giri and Provat Giri". The Swamy concludes, "If you decide to accept the advice of Mr. C. R. Das and his men and allow Satis Giri or Provat Giri to come back to Tarakeshwar, then I pray to God that I may die in jail and have not to return in your midst once more."

KARACHI'S ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

GOVT. SANCTIONS EXPENDITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 11.

Government has sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 2,000 in connection with an address proposed to be presented to Mr. Gandhi by the Karachi Municipality.

The Sukkur Congress Committee have resolved to offer Mr. Gandhi 5 lacs of yards of hand-spun yarn on the occasion of his visit to Sindh.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS 1924.

The 4th Criminal Sessions for the current year which is presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla began its sittings on yesterday. There are in all 18 cases on the calendar 8 of which are old offender cases dealing with thefts and robberies. There are three cases of murder and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In one case about using as genuine a false document a big Ahmedabad mill-owner and his munim are involved.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Thursday at 12-30 in the noon, Mr. A H H Delvis presiding.

Consideration was given to the Chairman's minute regarding the transfer of the power nd duties of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality.

The minute stated that by their Resolution No. 121 dated the 8th March 1921 the Board appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 2137 dated the 26th February 1921 forwarding for remarks a draft bill relating to the transfer of the power and duty of the Trust to the Municipality. That Committee submitted its report in March 1923 but consideration was postponed in order that the Chairman might explain to Mr. Brander, who had only recently become a member of the Committee, any points which Mr. Brander might refer to him. Subsequently the Corporation considered the report of their Committee and decided to send the draft bill back to the Committee for alteration in certain respects. That Committee had now submitted a revised bill which had been approved by the Corporation. The Trustees had yet to submit a report to Government and the Chairman suggested that the Special Committee should be requested to examine and report on the bill which he assumed would now be submitted to Government by the Corporation.

The matter was referred to the Committee.

WIDENING OF PAREL ROAD.

The next item considered was with regard to the widening of the Parel Road north of Byculla Bridge up to its junction with Kalachowkie. The Chief Engineer's letter on the matter stated that the work of widening Parel Road in portions from Byculla Bridge to Kalachowkie Road which was to be continued during the ensuing fair season and about which preparations had already been started and he wanted to know whether the layout should not be for a 120' road with an 80' carriage-way (without central reservation for trams) and 20' outer footpaths. He was making arrangements for carrying out the work on the basis of that layout.

The Engineer was asked to carry out the instructions embodied in the Chairman's minute dated 3-9-24, which orderd the Chief Engineer to carry out the construction of the portion of the road between Connaught Road and Kalachowkie Road on the assumption that the road would consist of an 80 feet carriage-way and two 20 feet footpaths.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BANKING UNION, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., will be held on Sunday, the 21st September at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Hall (Bombay Working Men's Institute) Elphinstone Road, Parel.

KHANDKE CHAWLS SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV, DADAR.

The following will be the programme of the Khandke Chawls Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav, Dadar, to-day (Friday):—(1) Pansupari Ceremony and Samaroh at 4-30 p.m.; (2) Uttarpooja and Visarjan of Shri Ganpati at 5 p.m. All are cordially requested to attend.

STANDARD FALKAS.

Standard Falkas, i.e. Winders 4 ft. round are available at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at annas six each. Regular contributors of yarn to the All-India Khadi Board who have Falkas of any other size may exchange the same for the Standard Falkas before the end of this month without paying any extra charges.

Charkhas, Slivers and all other spinning accessories are also available at the office.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow, at 3-30 p.m. and on Sunday at 2 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav will preside.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay unveiled the War Memorial of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners Kirkee on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House on Wednesday.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Tariff Board:—The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of Mr. Dhurva Sumanas at 11 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant at the Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Tournament—Sydenham College Vs. Dragoons.

SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

Poona Races: Big Meeting: Fourth Day.
The S.S. "Naldera" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Royers Tournament—North Staffordshire Vs. West Yorkshire.
The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m., the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav presiding.

SUNDAY, Sept. 14.

The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Urgent meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 12 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Sept. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 44m.
Sept. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m
Sept. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m
Sept. 16 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 42m
Sept. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 41m
Sept. 18 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 40m

Deaths & Funerals

DEATHS.

JAMNADAS Narandas Motivala aged 53, elder brother of Mr. B. N. Motivala, died yesterday night at 9-30 p.m. at his bungalow on 94, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. His Uthamana Ceremony will take place to-day at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence at Ridge Road.

REGO—Mr. D. M. Rego, late of North-Western Railway died at 1-30 a.m. at Palghar on 11th instant. Funeral leaves from 89, Lamington Road (1st Chimney) at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the Soul of the late Mr. Joseph C. Dias, in the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, on Saturday the 13th inst., at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.). Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation.

K15

ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail S.S. "Delta" arrives in Bombay at 9-30 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURY-MEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this afternoon at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) instead of at 11-30 a.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a Requisition, an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation will be held to consider a resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the raising of loans in the Municipal Office on Monday (the 15th inst.) at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

A LECTURE BY MRS. NAIDU.

Under the auspices of the St. Xavier's College Muslim Students' Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture on "Whence are we and why are we? Or what scene the spectators or actors?" on Saturday, 13th September at 1-30 p.m. in the College Hall. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union in the Secondary Training College Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. to discuss the Teaching of English Grammer and Composition in schools. Dr. Parker will be the principal speaker. All interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

MUSICAL CONCERT FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The musical concert held at the Depressed Classes Hall at Poi Baodi, Parel, on Tuesday (the 9th instant) was a remarkably enlivening and sweet entertainment. The programme was an excellent one.

"A GREAT SOCIAL SCOURGE."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Dr. Socrates Noronha, B. Hg., L.M. & S., will deliver a public lecture on "A Great Social Scourge," (Venereal Disease, its Causes and Effects), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. P. P. Patel of the Arthur Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases, will preside.

GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE (B. B.)

The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. and on Sunday (the 14th instant) at 2 p.m. The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav will preside. Co-operators and all those interested in the Co-operative Movement in the City are cordially invited to attend.

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round has been arranged in B and C Wards of the City on Sunday, (the 14th instant), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) The party will start from the League's Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Those interested in the sanitation of the City are requested to attend.

MELA SONGS AT MAHILA MANDAL.

On the 9th instant the Mela organised by the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society gave a performance of its songs and drill at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal or the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay. The songs selected by the Mela were non-controversial and instructive.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th September 1924, to 6 a.m. of 11th September, 1924:—Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attacks 2, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 121.
Total mortality this day last year 111.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 10th instant, at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when it was resolved to observe the All India Passengers' Day on 20th November 1924.

NOTICE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1924.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

The political situation in the country to-day is one that is commonly called critical but it is really one of extraordinary confusion of ideas and aims and methods. The phenomenon of concerted action under a unique moral leadership has been replaced by disintegrating and fissiparous tendencies—political and communal—which seriously threaten to impair and retard national progress. Some of the old party programmes have become either obsolete, some are found unworkable while others have been already accomplished. The Liberal who in 1920-21 was anxious to work the reforms is now one of the keenest advocates of a substantial measure of self-government: the Non-co-operator who at a moment of exceptional gravity launched a vigorous programme of galvanising the mass-energies of the nation has discovered that a longer preparation and more disciplined will are essential before Non-co-operation can prove effective. Each party has realised the limitations of its programme and sought to relate it to the realities of the situation—the Liberal to the self-interested intransigeance of the bureaucracy, the Non-co-operator to the human and national weaknesses that set a limit to human aspirations.

In such a background, the lines of demarcation between the various parties become thin or are blurred. Now, as often, the political opinions of public men stretch in a continuous series, each a little removed from the other all the way from moderatism to nationalism—from Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer to Dr. Sapru, to Mr. Sastri, to Mrs. Besant, to Mr. Jinnah, to Pandit Malaviya, to Pandit Motilal, to Mr. Das, to Dr. Ansari, to Mr. Rajagopalachariar: graded on a scale of belief in the existing political structure—from Liberal to Independent, from Swarajist to Centerist and No-changer—and progressively leaning towards a political transformation. There are, no doubt, temperamental differences and divergencies in questions of politics. But not only are all the political parties united in their aim, they are also united in several other respects also. All the parties are agreed on eschewing violence as a method of attaining political emancipation. All the parties are equally of one mind in their recognition of the peculiar moral weaknesses of the nation which ought to be eradicated to facilitate its progress towards freedom—communal discord, economic bondage, social evils like untouchability. Nor is there any vital difference between the various sections of political opinion in regard to their immediate objective—the demand for responsible government both in the provinces and at the centre accompanied by a plan of transition which should, however, be decided by the representatives of the people and should be short, definite and automatic. While the constructive programme enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi contains within it the essentials of a socio-economic programme with a view to revitalise national energies, unanimity in political demand is not difficult to achieve. Conditions for national unity, therefore, are much more favourable to-day than they have been for some years past. At this stage it is futile to indulge in mutual recriminations and harsh imputations; for it is not by such things as these that vital issues are decided. More. To see merely personal causes or party responsibility for the present state of national politics is to distract national attention from the fundamental issue before it. Too long have our parties neutralised one another's activities and only benefited the common opponent. It is time we attempted some plan of co-ordination by mobilising all the social and political forces at our command in a concerted endeavour to reach the common goal. The nation at this hour should rise above the mentality of a party-caucus or confess the bankruptcy of its statesmanship.

Fortunately, such confession is not inevitable; for we have among us a leader who is eminently fitted to harmonise the differences between No-changers and Swarajists, Congressmen and Non-Congressmen, and to occupy a great place above all parties and communal factions. From Bengal, Madras and the Punjab, from the Liberal, the Swarajist, and the orthodox Non-co-operator, from the Hindu and the Muslim comes the same appeal—the appeal for a United Congress, a common programme, an active lead and one that is addressed to Mahatma Gandhi. It is not merely because he is the founder of the movement that still controls the Congress but because men of every party and every community have an implicit trust in his sense of justice, in his moral energy and his active power of love that they look to him to secure the unity in the national camp for which there is such widespread and genuine longing. We publish elsewhere his eloquent plea for avoiding at any cost the war of explanation and counter-explanation which we are carrying on, while the enemy at the door is rejoicing and consolidating his forces. The Mahatma with his singular spirit of surrender is willing to unfurl again the banner of the Congress and invite men of diverse creeds and beliefs to its fold. For the Congress is the one institution embodying the traditions and aspirations of national liberty and the most potent instrument of national regeneration. Mrs. Besant's last visit to England has made her realise the importance of the representative character of an Indian party and the need of the ultimate sanction of public opinion for any demand or scheme presented to Parliament or the British public. It is now for those who have stayed away for the last few years from the Congress to make the required response to the spirit of surrender—which has prompted the Mahatma to plead for a re-union of all parties on a common platform—and to return to their old moorings and help to make the Congress even more fully representative than it is by making it an all-party organisation and an authoritative organ with which the British Government will be compelled to deal. But this consummation will result not from any formal unity alone—though that, too, is important—but by a saving charity, a genuine impulse of fraternity, a vigorous co-operative effort. Rising above narrow communal barriers and artificial party cleavages, let all workers in the national cause unite and join their forces, so that, in Burke's words those who "persist in opposing that mighty current will appear rather to resist the decrees of Providence itself than the mere designs of men."

LABOUR WORK IN AHMEDABAD.

The illuminating statement made by the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Unions before the mass meeting of workers held to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi aptly surveyed the whole structure of labour work built up during the last six years. And as if to remind all present of the initial source of inspiration the meeting was held under the memorable tree on the bank of the Sabarmati which had witnessed scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm exhibited at the first huge strike meetings six years ago. Mahatma Gandhi was then comparatively new to Gujarat. Strikes of mill workers were a comparatively novel phenomenon to him. Shrimati Anasuyabhen was conducting but one small school in a labour locality and had worked in only one small warpers' strike before. And yet such was the dynamic influence exerted by the Mahatma that the year witnessed the first great strike of workers in Ahmedabad and the first peasants' revolt in Kaira. The foundations of labour and political work were almost simultaneously laid, true and deep, and if the political superstructure appears to-day to overshadow the rest of the Mahatma's work, the labour organisation in Ahmedabad presents a spectacle as unique as it is interesting in the whole of industrial India. Labour unions undoubtedly form the corner-stone of the whole edifice. In 1922 the total membership of all the unions was 25,000, contributing roughly Rs. 9,000 per month towards the unions' coffers. Unfortunately last year's strike proved unsuccessful. Hence the workers' faith in unionism slackened, and membership temporarily declined. It has again risen to 12,000, who pay about Rs. 1,200 per month. Workers are to be grouped by their residential areas instead of their mills as done hitherto. In the opinion of the organisers the unions though numerically smaller to-day are internally much sounder and stronger and there is every hope that the new organisation being built up afresh will surpass very soon even in numbers the strength of old unions.

The unions enable the workers to ventilate their grievances and negotiate, almost continuously, regarding conditions of work and wages. The Secretary was glad to note some improvements in the water and sanitary arrangements at the mills, and took opportunity to tender his thanks to Seth Mangaldas, the president of the Millowners' Association, for rendering necessary assistance in the matter. The record of strikes was less gratifying. There were 6 strikes in the mills covered by unions as against 23 in all others. This only showed that the union workers did not strike work on every conceivable opportunity but were disciplined enough to await the results of negotiations and arbitration. There was, however, the failure of the last year's two months' strike to record. Of course the workers were perfectly quiet during the whole period. Most of them were induced to leave for their villages. The unions found work for 1,500 workers, out of whom 300 were employed on the spinning wheel. The rest were engaged in weaving cloth-carpets and the like. Arrangements were made to employ 4,000 more elsewhere. In spite of all this, the workers yielded because they could not earn enough outside the mills. The whole strike affords a striking example of the capacity of organised unions and expert advisers and the limitations of workers when faced by an extraordinary situation.

It is pleasant to turn to the educative and the ameliorative work which is being conducted by the unions. About 2,500 students were being taught last year at about 40 schools at a monthly expense of Rs. 3,500 out of the half a lakh contributed by the workers to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. That sum having now been exhausted, the number of schools has been reduced to 20 (8 day and 12 night) where 1,264 boys and girls are receiving instruction, at a monthly expense of Rs. 1,750, out of which Rs. 1,250 was paid by the Millowners' Association as interest on their contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Further, the unions maintain a boarding school with 23 untouchables and 2 Patidar boys who are taught carding, spinning and weaving, besides the ordinary subjects. A hospital and a dispensary have also been started with the help of a friend's contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the Swaraj Fund. About 13 patients are being nursed on an average in the hospital which is maintained at a monthly expense of Rs. 900. Nor has the economic condition of workers been neglected. A sum of Rs. 5,648 has been advanced so far as loans to accommodate workers in difficulty, and a plan of starting a savings bank to enable them to save their earnings is under consideration. A khadi store has been recently opened where 6,200 yards of khadi worth Rs. 3,800 have already been sold, and arrangements are being made to open a cheap grain shop in one labour locality in the near future. A labour voters' association has been formed to reform municipal administration in labour areas and the municipality has begun to act upon an elaborate report regarding the sanitary and lighting arrangements submitted by an elected labour representative. Lastly, 5,000 copies of the Labour Bulletin are being published every fortnight and distributed free among the labourers for their general education and enlightenment. The record of work done so far is admirable indeed. But much more remains to be done. For, as the Secretary stated in almost tragic tones: "Most of the labourers are still ignorant and illiterate; the drink habit is still undiminished; thousands are steeped in heavy debts; the untouchables are in a miserable plight; hundreds of little children are still sent to work for the whole day; women continue to be employed in mills; children's health deteriorates and home life continues as bad as ever." This is, indeed, a sad tale which is as true of Ahmedabad as of all industrial centres in India. We have no doubt, however, but that the leaders of labour in Ahmedabad will steadily pursue their silent and unostentatious work of service, brightening and ennobling the lives of thousands of down-trodden men, women and children and will continue to present an object-lesson of the most successful organised effort made for Labour in the whole of India.

Notes of the Day.

The Only Way.

In the course of a recent interview Mrs. Besant stated that she and Mahatma Gandhi were agreed that it was quite necessary that a definite scheme of Swaraj should be drawn up, that they were both willing to take part in such action to secure parliamentary government for India and that they were both of opinion that such scheme should be drawn by Indians in the shape of a parliamentary bill and in order to make this acceptable to the British Parliament it was important that all who represented recognised parties in the country should take part in the framing of it. The Mahatma's article in 'Young India' which we publish elsewhere, throws light on Mrs. Besant's statement. The Mahatma agrees that a Swaraj scheme for the sake of ourselves is a necessity—and he will join in any conference and assist at framing the scheme. But he realises that framing a scheme is one thing and compelling the Government to agree to it, is another. The Government as well as the country knows what the substance of the national demand is: It is a genuine transfer of control of the administration to the accredited representatives of the people. The task before the country is, therefore, to compel the Government to express readiness to come to terms with the latter—that is, to settle how the transfer is to be brought about. And this can be done only by the method suggested by the Legislative Assembly—namely, by a Round Table Conference in which the representatives of the Government and the people meet on terms of equality and in a spirit of give and take for a clearly understood object, namely, securing real freedom for India.

Mr. George Sees Red.

Mr. Lloyd George, it is reported, denounced the Anglo-Russian Treaty recently concluded by the Labour Government with the Soviet as "a fake and a folly." If the Treaty was to be what is vulgarly called an eyewash meant to save the faces of those who participated in the negotiations, then where is the necessity of denouncing it so violently as Mr. George has done? The Premier, says Mr. Lloyd George, had been held up by Socialist gunmen: we should have thought that the man who was "held up" by the Black-and-Tans would be the last man to indulge in this sort of cheap nonsense which not even the "Times of India" would use to damage the reputation of Indian leaders. But apart from this heroic attempt to outbid Mr. Churchill in making one's flesh creep, Mr. George remarks that "it was an act of criminal recklessness to guarantee huge sums to be spent by the organisers of anarchy." How elastic is a politician's memory? At the Genoa Conference it was Mr. Lloyd George who invited and met for the first time the Bolsheviks headed by M. Tchitcherin, offered generous credits to the Soviet Government and invented his scheme of international capital investing money and directing industrial enterprises in Russia. And it was Mr. George, who now talks glibly of giving money to anarchists, who was accused by the "Morning Post" at the time of "shaking hands with murder!" But we ask if the Russian Treaty is such a make-believe as all that, is it worth denouncing in such terms? And if its provisions are expected to come into operation is it fair to call it a "fake"? The Liberal Party, Mr. George assures us, will not shirk the challenge and will not allow "the fake" to exist but will, it seems, kill the fly with a sledge-hammer. But Mr. George seems to be aware not only of the mind of his party but of all England for he says that if the Government appealed to the country, it would suffer an unparalleled defeat.

Squaring the Circle.

On that subject, however, it is not easy to speak with certainty. Indeed a combined Conservative and Liberal onslaught on the Treaty may easily wreck the Treaty, and, with it, the Government who, we suppose, will defend it tenaciously and go to the country. And it seems probable that the Liberals are determined to force the issue. Public opinion, in the country, however, seems curiously divided. The "New Statesman," a weekly with Socialistic leanings, has denounced the Treaty in scarcely less stronger terms than Mr. George, while the "Observer" and the "Spectator"—two moderate Conservative organs—are among the supporters of the Treaty. While the "Observer" thinks that the conclusion of the Treaty "livens every hope of the return of rational principles to international affairs" the "Spectator", after a clear analysis of the Treaty, concludes that on the whole the Government was right in signing it. When Mr. Ponsonby, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after four months of negotiations, came and announced to the House of Commons that the two parties had agreed that there should be further negotiations, the news was greeted with loud opposition laughter. That laughter has been sufficient to drown the voice of reason; for it is argued that while the Treaty has settled nothing, the Soviet will be permitted to float a loan guaranteed by the British Government. As a matter of fact, however, the Treaty is not simply an agreement to agree but has settled the questions of principle—namely, redemption of pre-war debts and compensation to the British nationals whose property had been nationalised. The difficulty for a professedly Communist State to recognise the rights of private property of foreigners was obvious; but no less so was its difficulty to borrow from capitalists without acquiescing in the economic assumption of capitalism. This extraordinary task of squaring the circle had to be performed by the Conference and if it has not succeeded entirely, neither has it failed. If the principle agreed upon is satisfactorily worked out by the Russian Government, it will be able to get its loan guaranteed and obtain credit, or else the plan falls through. Until the second and more detailed Treaty is concluded, it is at least premature to denounce the Labour Government either for the futility or the folly of its step for no harm can result from the present Treaty.

MOSUL.

(BY G. K. N.)

Mosul! What a vista of historical names, its sound suggests. Passed through the hands of the Semite, the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Chaldean, the Persian of Achaeminian days, of the Parthian period, then the Zoroastrian Sasanian, next Arab Umayyade and Abbasides, Saljuk Turks, Ottoman Turks, French "missions", German Railway "expeditions", till finally you behold it brought under by the Anglo-Indian forces at the termination of the last war.

The city of the velayet (province) is thinly linked to us in India. It is referred to in the semi-sacred old Pahlavi books of the Parsis. It has a soil through which the past speaks at every pace. Niniveh excavated about a quarter of a century ago, revealed its bygone culture to an astonished world. A single arsenal room in the palace of Sargon exposed to view two hundred tons of iron weapons. In another place there was a hillock of 20,000 clay tablets, witnessing to literature older than paper or papyrus. Cyrus the Persian, Darius the Great, Xerxes, and their successors ruled over the territory till Alexander, of accursed memory in the East, overthrew Darius III, and with him subverted the first Persian Empire at Arbela on the plains south-east of Mosul. That was in 331 A. D.

The Gate of Iraq.

In days when the world knew Perso-Arab culture and none other, it enjoyed vast interchange of commodities. Mosul, or better Mausil, occupied according to Hamza Ispahani, our old authority on pre-Moslem Persia, which comprised ad Iraq, the site of one of the cities founded by Ardeshir Babekan, who made his way to the throne as king-priest of Persia in 226 A. D. Yakut calls it the gate [illegible], the key of Khorasan, and ranks it in preminence with Nishapur and Damascus in the Moslem lands. He admires the structure of the houses with scarcely any wood in it, as you see them to-day. In the days of the traveller Mukaddasi the city was a third larger than Baghdad and had more salubrious climate and water, fine buildings and numerous bazars. Ibn Jubayr gives a still brighter impress. The city walls were supported by numerous bastions. The fortified residential palace of the Seljuks rose above the Western quarter where lay the two principal mosques. A third was raised by Amir Mujahid-ud-din, who had endowed the town with an hospital and a spacious market, the latter provided with chambers and shops for business men secured with iron gates. Mosul of those days had six Madresas. In one of the mosques was situated the tomb of St. Georgius. Moslems and Christian saints often lay in juxtaposition; and the holy-man of either were reverenced by both. Over against on the opposite bank of the Tigris lay the mound, covering the ruins of Nineveh, which contrite piety turned into Tell-ut-tauba, the "hill of penitence." Here was built or figured the mausoleum of the prophet Jonas,—a sanctuary which stood between antiquity and the archaeologist's spade. For the local Moslems would suffer no desecration by Layard or Rassam to the tomb of the Old Testament prophet underneath which lay the Assyrian edifices of Sanherib and Asarhaddon.

A chasm of ages and Janghis Khan tore the territory in 1206 A. D. His heathen and ferocious grandson Halaku destroyed Baghdad and ruined its life-source, the irrigation system initiated by the Sasanians and sustained by their Moslem successors. The hordes of Taimur may be recalled only in connection with the Firman bestowed upon the Naqib of Mosul, whose descendant to this day cherishes the barbarians edict. It was between 1514 and 1517 that the whole region, together with Syria and Egypt, was conquered by Sultan Salim and remained Ottoman for four hundred years.

City of Many Faiths.

Mosul has many faiths, not the least wonderful that of the "Devil worshippers" or Yezides. And who are the oldest autochthonous people of the land? Are they the Kurds? In religion the Kurd is often Moslem, at times Christian. His Islam and Christianity sit light on him,—at least his Islam does. The Kurd was met with by Xenophon. Is he Irani by race, or Semite, or is he of the Turanian stock? He is bilingual and trilingual. Frequently he speaks, besides his Kurdish jargon and Persian, perfect Arabic and Turkish, both of Constantinople and Azerbaijan. The modern politicians of the Curzon school and their astute Turkish antagonists have now apparently given up the battle over his ethnology. From beneath all ology soars the vaporous odour of neptha, overpowering antiquarians.

In the middle-ages Mosul was a great centre for trade between India and Persia. Commerce flourished especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. With the cutting of the Suez Canal, Mosul fell on evil days. It must now wait till the railway links it with Baghdad. The Moslems and Christians and other religious denominations live on terms of apparent amity. I was particularly struck with the broadmindedness evinced by the Constituent Assembly of Baghdad with regard to Jews and Christians hailing even from the Mosul frontier. The new constitution has made reasonable allowance for the representation of non-Moslems in a spirit of religious liberality, which seems to be the dominating keystone of the Middle-East in unfortunate contrast with India. Thanks to the Basra-Baghdad Railway, which is pushed up to Shergat, between the latter and Mosul there is a good brief motor road, and Mosul can be visited to-day with comparative ease from Bombay and its cheery prosperity realised.

And the personality which conducted the

(Continued on page 10.)

UNDER ONE FLAG.

SUSPEND ALL BOYCOTTS.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT TO CONTINUE.

QUALIFICATION FOR CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

MAHATMA'S PROPOSALS FOR RE-UNION OF PARTIES.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is possible that the reader is being disturbed by the bewildering changes he may be noticing at present in the 'Young India' writings. I can assure him that they are not changes but they are a distinct advance in the direction we are going or should go. They are natural collaries to the principles we profess.

If we will remember that *non-violence* is more important than Non-Co-operation and that the latter without the former is a sin, what I am at present developing in these pages will be as clear as daylight. The difficulty, however, is that the reader does not know much of what is going on behind the scenes. I am restraining myself partly on purpose and partly because I cannot do otherwise. It is difficult to pass on decisions from moment to moment and from day to day to the fellow-wokers. I must simply trust that as they are in my opinion the necessary corollary to the main principle, they will be as plain to the reader as they are to me.

The fact is, action must vary with every varying circumstance. It is not inconsistent, if it springs from the same source.

What must be however apparent to every one is that our differences are increasing. Each group is making of its programme a matter of principle. Each sincerely believes that its programme will bring us nearer to the common goal. So long as there is a body of people in the country—and it is a large if not a growing body—so long will there be parties prosecuting the Councils programme. Our Non-Co-operation therefore has taken the form of non-co-operation in practice with one another instead of the Government. Without wishing it we are weakening one another and to that extent helping the system we are all seeking to destroy. Let us recognise its chief characteristic. It is parasitical and derives nutrition from the fungi of national life.

Our Non-co-operation was meant to be a living, active, non-violent force matched against the essential violence of the system. Unfortunately the Non-co-operation never became actively non-violent. We satisfied ourselves with physical non-violence of the weak and helpless. Having failed to produce the immediate effect of destroying the system, it has recoiled upon us with double strength and now bids fair to destroy us, if we do not take care betimes. I, for one, am therefore determined not to participate in the domestic wrangle but would even invite all concerned to do likewise. If we cannot actively help, we must not hinder. I am just as keen a believer as ever in the five boycotts. But I clearly see, as I did not at the time of the A.I.C.C. meeting, that whilst we maintain them in our own persons, there is no atmosphere for working them. There is too much distrut in the air. Every action is suspected and misinterpreted. And whilst we carry on war of explanation and counter-explanatio, the enemy at the door is rejoicing and consolidating his forces. We must avoi this almost at any cost.

"LOWEST COMMON MEASUE."

I have therefore suggested that e should find out the lowest common measu among all the political parties and invitethem all to co-operate on the Congress plaorm for achieving that common measure. This is the work of internal developmen without which there will be no effective external political pressure. The politicianswho put the external work before the intaal, or who think (which is the same thg) that the internal is too slow for them shld have the greatest freedom to develop their strength, but in my opinion, this ould be outside the Congress platform. e Congress must progressively represent timasses. They are as yet untouched by polit. They have no political consciousness of e type our politicians desire. Their pols are confined to bread and salt—I dare ot say butter, for millions do not know t taste of ghee or even oil. Their pols are confined to communal adjustments It is right however to say that we the pticians do represent the masses in opposition to the Government. But if we begin to uthem before they are ready, we shall ceaso represent them. We must first come irving touch with them by working for themd in their midst. We must share their sows, understand their difficulties and anbate their wants. With the pariahs we m be pariahs and see how we feel to clean the closets of the upper classes and have the remains of their table thrown at us. We must see how we like being in the boxes, miscalled houses, of the labourers of Bombay. We must identify ourselves with the villagers who toil under the hot sun beating on their bent backs and see how we would like to drink water from the pool in which the villagers bathe, wash their clothes and pots and in which their cattle drink and roll. Then and not till then shall we truly represent the masses and they will, as surely as I am writing this, respond to every call.

"We cannot all do this, and if we are to do this, good-bye to Swaraj for a thousand years and more," some will say. I shall sympathise with the objection. But I do claim that some of us at least will have to go through the agony and out of it only will a nation full, vigorous and free be born. I suggest to all that they should give their mental co-operation and that they should mentally identify themselves with the masses, and as a visible and tangible token thereof, they should earnestly spin for at least thirty minutes per day in their name and for their sake. It will be a mighty prayer from the intelligentsia among the Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians and others of India, rising up to Heaven for their, that is India's deliverance.

I see no way of removing the Hindu-Muslim tension, which is becoming daily tenser, save by all the parties coming together on the Congress platform and devising the best method of solving a problem which seems to defy solution and to dash to pieces all the fond hope we had of securing a national freedom that is broad-based upon mutual trust and mutual help. If for no other reason, let us, at least for the sake of achieving unity, give up the internecine political strife.

THE PROPOSALS.

Here is my proposal to that end:—

(1) The Congress should suspend all the boycotts except that of foreign cloth till the session of 1925.

(2) The Congress should subject to (1) remove the boycott of Empire goods.

(3) The Congress should confine its activity solely to the propaganda of handspinning and handspun khaddar, the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity, and in addition, its Hindu members' activity to the removal of untouchability.

(4) The Congress should carry on the existing national educational institutions; and if possible, open more and keep them independent of Government control or influence.

(5) The four-anna franchise should be abolished and in its place the qualification for membership should be spinning by every member for half an hour per day and delivery to the Congress from month to month of at least 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn cotton being supplied where the member is too poor to afford it.

It is necessary to say a word about the proposed radical change in the Congress constitution. I may be pardoned for saying that I am the principal author of the Congress constitution. It was intended to be the most democratic in the world, and if successfully worked, to bring Swaraj without more. But it was not so worked. We had not sufficient honest and able workers. It must be confessed that it has broken down in the sense in which it was intended. We never had even one crore of members on the roll. At the present moment probably our nominal roll does not exceed two lacs for all India. And the vast majority of these too are as a rule not interested in our proceedings save for paying four annas and voting. But what we need is an effective, swift-moving, cohesive, responsive organization containing intelligent industrial national workers. Even if we are a few only, we should give a better account of ourselves than a cumbrous and slow body with no mind of its own. The only boycott proposed to be retained is that of foreign cloth and if we are to make it successful, we can only do so by making the Congress for a time predominantly a spinners' association. It will be a great triumph and a great demonstration, if we succeed in one constructive item of a striking magnitude. I hold that the only possible thing of the kind is handspinning and handspun khaddar. If we are to make of khaddar a national success the spinning wheel is the only thing. If we are permanently to interest the masses in the national welfare of the country, the spinning wheel is the only medium. If we are to banish pauperism from the land, the spinning wheel again is the only remedy.

The implications of my proposals are that: (a) The Swarajists should be free to orga-

(Continued on page 9.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay forld melting, soap boiling, brazing and cy conceivable purpose for which heatd power are required, since it is fd the heai can be regulated to a ny impossible with solid fuel.

BES

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

GLOOMY SPANISH POSITION

FORCES IN "DESPERATE PLIGHT."

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Gloomiest view of the Spanish position in Mcrocco is taken by the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who says that there is hardly any doubt that the Spanish defeat in Riff is irremediable. The Riffians are almost under the walls of Tetuan and communications with Coutra have been cut. The Spanish Expenditionary Force of 70,000 to 80,000 men is in desperate plight and is barely able to hold its own on a narrow strip of territory close to the sea. The town of Sheshuan with a Spanish garrison of ten thousand is completely cut off. General de Rivera will probably attempt to organise a general withdrawal from all territories still occupied except Meutta and Melilla.—Reuter.

SPANISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Madrid.—It is admitted in official quarters that a few other "unessential" positions are being evacuated in Morocco. It is added that the resumption of the offensive will soon enable the Spanish to inflict "severe chastisement on rebels".—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT AT GENEVA

PARIS PRESS GRATIFIED

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Paris.—Newspapers are most gratified at what they describe as Anglo-French rapprochement at Geneva yesterday. They emphasise the importance of the cautious statement of Lord Parmoor that the question of sanctions requires consideration as an accompaniment of arbitration.

Le Petit Journal says:—It now appears that in case of war France would be in exactly the same position as in July 1914.

L'Oeuvre points out that for the first time Lord Parmoor when using the word "sanction" did not qualify it by "economic".

Le Matin says:—If Britain is really determined to lend the aid of her formidable fleet it will be a real French and British "shoulder to shoulder".

Le Gaulois thinks, Lord Parmoor's declaration gives valuable satisfaction to the French thesis but it cannot replace the Pact of Mutual Assistance.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

GERMANY'S PRESENCE INDISPENSABLE IN LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—Speaking at the Third Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations on the reduction of armaments, Lord Parmoor said no scheme could be perfect so long as Germany was not a member of the League and subject to its obligations and benefits. When that time came, Britain would present specific proposals for consideration.—Reuter.

EX-GERMAN COLONY OF NEW GUINEA.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Melbourne.—Mr. John Ainsworth who was deputed by the Commonwealth Government to report on the administration of the ex-German Colony of New Guinea, recommends the appointment of an Advisory Council to assist the administration and also suggests the admission of Asiatics.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN'S ARMY FULLY MOBILISED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Shanghai.—Luyungsiang's headquarters announce that definite information has been received that Chang-tso-lin has fully mobilised his army and a division has reached the Manchurian border. Chang-tso-lin has an efficient force of 1,50,000 men equipped with modern arms.—Reuter.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Interviewed by Reuter on his arrival to assume the Turkish Ambassadorship in London, Zekat Bey said that he would do his best to promote friendly Anglo-Turkish relations.—Reuter.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

"A FAKE AND A FOLLY."

LL. G.'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

In a speech at Penmaenmawr, Mr. Lloyd George denounced the Russian Treaty as a fake and a folly. The Premier had been held up by the Socialist gunmen. It was an act of criminal recklessness to guarantee huge sums to be spent by the organisers of anarchy. The Liberal Party would forfeit the respect of the nation if it shirked the challenge. Government would suffer an unparalleled defeat if it appealed to the country on the Treaty. Mr. Lloyd George supported the Government's Irish policy and he approved of Lord Birkenhead's letter.—Reuter.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFERENCES

DUKE AND DUCHESS IN COURT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Matrimonial differences between the Duke and Duchess of Westminster were revealed in the Vacation Court to-day, when a motion on behalf of the Duchess for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the Duke from ejecting the Duchess and her servants from Bourdonhouse in London was dismissed. Counsel for the Duchess said that she was the Duke's second wife. Shortly after the marriage in 1920 the Duke treated her cruelly and ultimately his conduct with other women was such that the Duchess in last January refused to live with him.

Mr. Justice Talbot intervened saying that he understood that some of these facts were disputed.

Counsel for the Duchess continuing said that it was suggested that they should live separately. The Duchess accepted the offer to live in Bourdonhouse with a handsome monetary provision. The Duchess in June filed a petition for divorce. When the petition was served on the Duke in August he gave instructions that the Duchess was not to be allowed to live in Bourdonhouse. When the Duchess returned from her visit to the country she was not allowed to enter.

The Duke's Counsel interrupted pointing out that there was no evidence that she was not allowed to enter. He declared that she was given free access to the house.

Counsel for the Duchess agreed that the Duke denied the existence of an agreement, but asked that the motion should bt granted till that question was determined. The Duchess is at present in New York and the Duke abroad.

The Duke's counsel objected to any injunction to restrain the Duke who denied that there was an agreement from entering his house. The statement that the Duchess was ejected was quite untrue. Besides free access she was given an allowance of £8,000 per year.

The Judge said that the application to exclude a man from his own house the contents of which were his property could only be granted on the strongest grounds of expediency and convenience. Considering all the facts including the offer of the Duke to provide for the Duchess' residence in addition to the allowance he did not feel that he would be justified in granting an injunction in order to preserve what the Duchess claimed until the trial of the action.—Reuter.

JUDGE DECLINES TO IMPOSE DEATH PENALTY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Chicago.—Unparalleled precautions were taken to ensure the safety of the Judge. Extra guards occupied the Court-room throughout the night. The force inside and outside was increased to 500 at dawn. The proceedings lasted ten minutes. The Judge pointed out that no minor was ever sentenced to death in Illinois on the plea of "guilty"; while finding no mitigation in the crime itself in the defendants' personalities or antecedents he accepted full responsibility for declining to impose death penalty on minors. In order to comply with the technicalities there were separate sentences of life imprisonment for murder and 99 years for kidnapping.

The sentence of 99 years for the charge of kidnapping means the prisoners cannot be released on parole for 37 years, whereas life term alone would permit release after about 20 years. The Court urged the Department of Public Welfare never to admit prisoners to parole.—Reuter.

RESHUFFLING IN INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Malcolm Seton to be Deputy Under-Secretary of State for India in succession to Sir Arthur Hirtzel and Mr. Samuel Findlater Stewart as one of the Assistant Under-Secretaries for India and the Clerk to the Council, India Office, while Under-Secretary Prof. Richards has appointed Mr. W. D. Tomkins as his Private Secretary, vice Mr. R. T. Peel who is given promotion.—Reuter.

At a public meeting held on the 9th instant by the Mussalmans of Benares, with Maulana Nazir Uddin Ahmad, late Principal Sultania College, Bhopal, in the chair, the president explained how the Muslims were required by their Shariat to respect the places of worship of Non-Moslems, and how they were ordained by their religion to repair such places of worship in case they are in any way damaged by the Mussalmans, out of Islamic funds.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS

MR. RANGACHARIAR SUPPORTS ENTIRE REJECTION.

SIR SIVASWAMY'S PLEA FOR SERVICES.

HOME MEMBER'S UNCONVINCING APOLOGIA.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Of outstanding importance in to-day's discussion was Mr. Rangachariar's speech, which strengthened the position taken up by Pandit Motilal's amendment. Mr. Rangachariar gave well deserved castigation to Sir Sivaswamy for his attack on Pandit Motilal's proposals.—He did not believe in over-coating his pills with sugar as Sir Sivaswamy had done and he had more love for his country than for anything else. Sir Sivaswamy while urging stoppage of British recruitment had attempted by way of bait to grant some concessions to services and went to the length of saying that the Members of the Commission were as competent as any member of the Assembly. He had further added that "moral weight" attached to the Lee Commission's recommendations. Mr. Rangachariar showed how Sir Sivaswamy had misled himself. He declared that they could not accept one part and reject the other as Sir Sivaswamy had suggested. Either they must accept it in full or reject it in full. Moreover only in 1919-20 at the expense of over a crore the Services had been given higher emoluments. The prices now were far below those in 1919. The Assembly therefore, demanded to examine justification for every pie that was to be added to India's burden. He asked was it suggested that the members of the Commission were the only people? Then again if Britishers were to be provided with British doctors then Mahomedan and Brahmins would logically also claim their own doctors and if passage was granted to the Britisher then fare would also have to be granted to the Madrasi officer who served in Simla 2,000 miles away from home.

Colonel Crawford, the redoubtable Secretary of Bengal European Association, delivered the real die-hard speech of the day. He challenged the representative character of the House, called it uncivilised and openly incited Mahomedans to support the British element, which alone would guarantee them their just rights and share in the services. In delivering his maiden speech the gallant Colonel had to face volley of interjections properly ridiculing the out-of-date theories of British Rule that he was propounding. He was snubbed so much from all sides that he would think twice from indulging in those remarks again.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled to-day to continue debate on the Lee Report. The galleries were again full.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Lala Dhunuchand's question regarding the appointment of Judges and Chief Justices of the High Courts in India said:—

"My ppdedecessor said that the Government of India cannot frame any definite policy which they can place before the Secretary of State until they have considered the recommendations of the Lee Commission and of the Bar Committee. The Bar Committee's report has been referred to the Local Governments for opinion and the matter will be taken up as soon as the replies are received."

Mr. Goswami asked whether Ministers and ex-Ministers were asked to appear before the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether it was not a fact that a Government notification had invited everyone of sufficient standing and having experience of the working of the Reforms to give evidence.

The Home Member said that was so.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad asked whether the Committee would hear the point of view of the majority community in Bengal.

The President: "The Hon. Member can himself appear before the Committee and give evidence. (Laughter.)

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Goswami's question regarding the views of present and past Ministers on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on superior Services in India said the opinions of local Governments had been laid on the table and these indicated generally the views of the Ministers.

Mr. Parsons announced that according to the latest information regarding the casualties in the recent railway collision near Montgomery, the dead numbered 105 and the injured 202.

Mr. Joshi drew attention to the unrest among labourers in the Assam Tea Gardens.

Mr. Chatterjee said that he had asked for a report from the Government of Assam and would communicate it to the House when he will have received it.

Sir Basil Blackett presented reports of the select committee on the Land Customs Bill and the report of the Public Accounts Committee. The report of the select committee on the Indian Merchants' Shipping J Wilson, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Pandit Act Amendment Bill was also presented.

The President announced that Mr. W S Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr V. J Patel had been elected to the committee on external capital.

The debate on the Lee Report was then resumed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 11.

Colonel Gidney pleaded the cause of his community and regretted to find studied absence of any mention of his community in the Lee Report. The Home Member had even referred to the Mahomedan community in his speech the previous day but had made no mention of the Anglo-Indian community. Col. Gidney gave several instances of how, in the opinion of the speaker, the Anglo-Indians were being 'kept out to provide for Indians' In one case, said the Colonel, 20 Anglo-Indian railway employees were made to give place to Indian sepoys as a measure of Indianisation. Similarly his community was not being admitted into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Col. Gidney exclaimed "Let me know definitely in which category I stand in this changing India"

Proceeding the speaker began to criticise the Lee Recommendations on reorganisation of the medical service for the army.

Sir B. N Sarma rising to a point of order suggested that as the Government's proposal on the subject of the army needs had not been formed, discussion on the subject would not be fruitful.

The President ruled the objection out of order. He pointed out that the Lee Commission had no medical member in its personnel and had chosen to give opinion on a most complicated and delicate issue like that of medical organisation

Col. Gidney proceding strongly protested against complete extermination of the I. M S. which had glorious traditions and had done so much for India. He alleged that General Sir C. H. Burtchaell whose advice the Lee Commission had accepted was always anxious to deprive India of the control over her medical service and vest it in the war office. The speaker did not believe India would meet all her medical needs at present without British help and they must continue to have the little "steel frame" provided by the British element. He said about two and three quarters crores were being spent on the I.M.S. and the R.A.M.C. in India and that a large majority of beds in the civil hospitals were unoccupied. The whole question, he felt required re-examination and he suggested the formation of a select committee of members of the Assembly to make recommendations on the subject and advised total rejection of the Lee Commission's proposals about the medical services.

SIR B. N. SARMA'S SPEECH.

Sir B. N Sarma explained the Government point of view regarding the medical services. He first repudiated the suggestion that the acceptance of the report would somehow or other interfere with future constitutional advance. Sir B. N. Sarma said it would pay the House better to accept Government's word in this respect. He therefore urged the Assembly to consider the matter dispassionately both from the point of view of objects gained and the expenditure involved. Pundit Motilal Nehru had asked, said the speaker, what principle the Lee Commission had established. Sir B. N. Sarma felt that a very important principle had been established by the Commission namely that the provincial services be transferred and be under the supreme control of the Local Governments. That was a serious breach in the existing principles. There would be entire control of the Minister over their services.

A voice:—"Entire control."

Sir B. N. Sarma:—Yes, excepting vested interests which had to be provided for in any transitional stage The stage might be long but vested interests must be protected. He hoped the House would recognise that India required the guidance and help of these men for her progress. He also hoped that even in the services proposed to be provincialised, Local Governments would not hesitate to seek outside aid.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

As for the Lee Commission's recommendations in respect of the Medical Services, Government had accepted them with three limitations. What was it that Government had accepted? It was the principle that each province must have its own civil medical service. Personally he accepted provincialisation because he could not but do so under the circumstances, but he emphasised the peculiar circumstances of India. There were centrifugal forces there were communal and provincial jealousies. He thought that the all-India services had been a very useful factor in the past against these centrifuga lforces. But the provinces were clamouring for provincial recruits and the position of the Government of India was therefore very unen-

(Continued on next page.)

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Continued from previous page.)

viable. As for the three limitations proposed by Government, Sir B. N. Sarma said Government was in communication with the Local Governments on the question of civil employment for Military doctors. He emphasised the vital need of having an adequate military reserve in civil employ. He roughly calculated that it would not exceed 195 all over India and who would say that this was a large number? He emphasised "the incalculable benefits" bestowed on India by the I.M.S. officers in civil employ and he was sure that this reserve would continue to provide leaves in the various provinces. This military reserve was also expected to meet the needs of British officers in civil employ. He suggested that it was wrong to attribute to racial considerations the provision for medical attendance to Britishers. They were not entering into any contract for breach of which the officers might leave their service but Government did promise to British officers adequate facilities about medical attendance by Britishers. When they (Indians) had their own sentiments they must recognise sentiment on the other side as well and when provision could be made efficiently and economically by utilising the military reserve, they must feel satisfied with the proposal.

NECESSITY OF BRITISH RECRUITS.

Continuing, Sir B. N. Sarma referred to the last limitation namely the necessity for having British recruits. He said the need for a military reserve was vital and if the British recruits were to be had, they must be given attractive terms. He was sure even under a Swaraj Government, India would have to provide for the medical needs of the army. He pointed out the difficulty of having recruits at present, 30 men were wanted for the R.A.M.C. but only four candidates had come forward. There were, of course, causes due to the war and employment in England was available but they would have to take a certain number of British recruits and must consider the terms to be provided to attract them. He was sure under the new scheme the position would be better and in no way worse than at present, while, if the House did not approve of the Commission's proposals, there were those who doubted the wisdom of the Lee Commission's recommendations and would be pleased if the present arrangement continued.

The Assembly rose for lunch at this stage.

SIR SIVASWAMY'S SPEECH.

When it reassembled Sir Sivaswamy Iyer made it clear that he was not for wholesale rejection of the report nor did he desire the disappearance of the British and was prepared to grant such relief as the circumstances justified. He thought the members of the Commission were as competent as any member in the Assembly and conceded that they approached their work in fairness and with a desire to solve it. He, however, felt that there was intimate connection between the question of the organisation of the services and constitutional reforms (hear hear). But he was glad to hear from Government that they considered that the report would in no way prejudice the consideration of constitutional issues as for the organisation of services. He believed that the Forest and Irrigation services could be safely transferred and there was no insuperable difficulty in transferring those subjects. He was however, emphatic that the I.C.S. and I.P.S. should continue as All-India Services. He believed every sane Indian desired the maintenance of proper standard of administration but at the same time they must devise a measure to use the talents of the people of the country and develop it. He conceded that at present they should aim at half and half European and Indian element. He claimed to be a practical politician when he urged that British recruitment should be stopped because it would take ten to twelve years even with the existing element to attain equality in the cadre. He said constitutional changes were impending and who could say that within the next ten years there would not be a constitutional advance? Was it then, he asked, fair to the English recruits to ask them to enter the services with this cloud of uncertainty hanging over them and then promising them compensation for this uncertainty by way of retirement on proportionate pension? Was it fair to India to recruit more Europeans when they were already in such large numbers? It had been said that once recruitment was stopped it could not be regained. He saw the force of the argument but believed that the country would invite them when it needed them and he hoped they would come to India as hitherto when needed. It was further contended that stoppage would produce a gap in the British official heirarchy and that by that time new British officers would come. On resumption of recruitment senior British officers would retire and the senior officers would be Indian. He hoped that when Indians had served so long under British seniors, the Britisher would not object to serve under the Indian.

CONTROL OF WAR OFFICE.

As for the medical services, he, from his past experience of the war office, would say the less the control of the war office the better for India. The R.A.M.C.'s door was not open to Indians. How could they then entrust it with military work wholly? He fully recognised the necessity for providing a military reserve but suggested that it could be maintained in the provincial medical services by providing for compulsory medical training to the required extent. Moreover efficiency of the I.M.S. on military work had been questioned by the Esher Report. He considered it natural that Britishers should desire attendance by British doctors but what he questioned was as to why the basis of organisation of the service in this particular service be adapted not according to the needs of the population but to cater for the needs of officers scattered here and there. He wanted that the provincial medical service should absorb seventy-five per cent. of the posts held by the I.M.S. officers in civil employ and that the I.M.S. be so organised as to cater to the needs of the Indian units of the Indian Army and to provide officers to fill up twenty-five per cent. of the civil posts now held by the I.M.S. As for financial relief, he said he could not approve of the suggestion that another body should be set up. A great moral weight attached to the results of the examination by the Commission. It would not be fair to put off the service by promising another enquiry. He would grant them some relief though not all that the Commission recommended.

(Mesage incomplete.)

WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE.

SIR ALEXANDER'S FUTILE EFFORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Legislative Assembly to-day presented an impressive scene with crowded galleries and full attendance of members. It was a fight between those who would not part with power and those who want the power. The acceptance in the main of the Lee Commission's Report was proposed by Sir Alexander Muddiman in a speech lasting one hour. He had neither the flavour of Sir Malcolm Hailey nor the histrionic skill of Sir William Vincent his is an ability of a kind and with that he attempted to convince the Assembly on the reasonableness of the Lee Commissions proposals and the necessity of giving effect to them; as otherwise he feared there would be an exodus of servicemen to the detriment of Indian interests. But before he had begun his speech, Sir Alexander had a good taste of the non-official mind. At question time Mr. Ramachandra Pao had asked whether the evidence recorded by the Royal Commission would be published and made available to the Assembly, but the Home Member had to inform the Assembly of the Secretary of State's refusal. The Home Member was forced to make the admission that the Government of India came to their conclusions on the Lee Commission's Report without examining the copy of evidence that has been deposited with the Secretary of State.

With the background thus ready the non-officials were ready to declare their verdict on the Report. but Sir Alexander Muddiman had a long printed speech which he wanted to read in a manner which will give it an *ex tempore* show. But here he miserably failed. As a carefully prepared Secretariat note the speech deserves to be appreciated, but as a plea on behalf of Government to support the recommendations of a Commission appointed in the teeth of opposition and based on evidence which were shut out off the Assembly, the performance of Sir Alexander Muddiman fell flat. Indeed when he finished reading his speech he gave me the impression that the voice of Sir Alexander, but the hand was the hand of Mr. Haig I.C.S., (Secretary of the Lee Commission). As was expected the Home Member made much of the socalled unanimous nature of the Report and fearing the Nationalist Party's amendment he took care to say that the question of advance in the constitution was a separate issue and must not be mixed up with that of the Services. He declared that India could not but possess an able band of contented public servants for without them no Government, however, constituted could work even for a day. This was perhaps a hint to the Swarajists to show that even in their own Government they should have something like the capable I. C. S. men to run the administration

After detailing the nature of the recommendations of Lee Commission and their farreaching character in the eventual Indianisation of the services the Home Member touched on the question of cost. The Lee Commission in their report had stated that the financial effects of their proposals would now cost something like a crore, but that they would eventually rise to a crore and a quarter. But in order to soothe the afflicted heart of the oppositionists on this point to a certain exent the Home Member declared that the Lee Commission was pessimistic, because that there would be a saving of some lakhs by increasing Indianisation. Believing that he had pacified the irate legislators on that point, he slowly opened the balance sheet of a serviceman and pointed to the liability side as being heavier and attempted to convince that the Englishman came to India not to earn a few rupees, but on the philanthropic mission of saving India from internal dissensions. He vigorously repudiated a newspaper suggestion that Englishmen were hordes of mercenary officials and said that if the Assembly still refused to give the minimum demanded for the service by the Lee Commission then he declared.

Following the recent suggestion of the "Pioneer," there would be such an exodus of these saviours of Indian humanity that India would get back to barbarous age and there would be nothing in India but riots and bloodshed. If financial considerations still haunted the non-official minds then Sir Alexander Muddiman warned them that there were other considerations than financial which would prove far more fateful. Despite this warning and threat some of non-official members were seen to applaud the Home Member when he sat down: but they did not know what was to come.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal Nehru stood up on behalf of the Nationalist Party and moved for the entire rejection of the Lee Commission's proposals and appointment of a Committee of the Legislature to consider the legitimate grievances of the existing servicemen. The speech of the Pandit Motilal Nehru was in striking contrast with that of the official leader of the House, both in form and substance. He met the official arguments one by one and demolished the Government. The lawyer in him was seen when in his clever manner he dissected the resolution of Sir Alexander Muddiman to show that really even the Government of India differed from Lee Commission because by use of words "acceptance in principle" and "approximately carry out the financial proposals of the Commission" Government, themselves found they could not accept the Commission's recommendations without modifications. Sir Alexander appreciated this feat of Pandit Motilal by his smiles. The Pandit also exposed the theory of unanimous report and severely criticised (much to the disgust of the Civilians) the personnel of the Commission by inclusion of Indians who represented none but themselves. His next attack was on the non-publication of the evidence and here he unearthed a Madras newspaper to show how it was due to the Commission itself that the evidence was mostly recorded *in camera* and not in public and thereupon took the Commission to task for not making the recorded evidence open to the public. He had several books before him on constitutional law and law of Government and with the help of certain extracts he ably met the Home Member's contention that the question of services was separate from that of constitutional advance. He condemned the *Mabap* theory of Government and warned Englishmen to give up that idea, but to be now prepared to live only as brothers and not as masters. If they were not prepared for such a position then he would regret their decision in their interests.

Pandit Motilal was magnificent in his peroration where he compared the present system of Government to a hollow and wooden horse fixed to a steel frame and upon which horse some Moderates wanted to ride, but found it immoveable. They thereupon appealed to Government to remove the steel frame, but were given a Royal Commission and promised Indianisation of the services; but instead of making the wooden horse rock, fixed it stronger; the only change being that instead of the nails and screws beings in front they were fixed on the rear. This metaphor of the Pandit on the existing system of Government was very much appreciated by the Assembly and the officials vied with the non-officials in applauding Pandit Motilal. But the Pandit was not there for applause for as one who had carefully studied the British mentality he opined that the whole of the recommendations of the Lee Commission were intended to tighten the hold of the bureaucracy on the people and while making an outward promise of early Indianisation dig the foundations of British rule deeper and deeper so that when the day for Swaraj came there would be really nothing to give to the Indians.

This candid and outspoken utterance of Pandit Motilal on behalf of almost the entire non-official House brought Sir Charles Innes on his foot. He evidently wanted to impress on the House that in eloquence he is far better than Sir Alexander Muddiman and really in eloquence and form therefore, he put the Home Member into the shade, but in substance it was a speech such as would emanate only from a diehard. With his contempt of the Swarajists, he said, that the masses did not care to know what sort of Government existed and that they only liked the *Ma-bap* rule which Pandit Motilal had decried. The ex-Collector of Malabar in more confident tones than the Home Member thundered that bloodshed and wars would rapidly grow in India if the British element in the Sevices at any rate in the I.C.S. and the Indian Police Service were reduced and taking advantage of the evidence of tutored witnesses from the Depressed Classes before the Lee Commission asking for the maintenance of a good number of British servicemen he pitted the masses against Pandit Motilal Nehru and his friends (the leaders of the masses) and posed himself as one of those servicemen who knew the mind of the masses better than Indian leaders. The game was clear and the non-officials resented the speech of Sir Charles Innes. Before the day closed Dr. Lohakare spoke on the reorganisation of the Medical Services. The debate will be continued to-morrow (Thursday), but the result is a heavy defeat for Government. Disappointment was expressed in official circles to-day that the case of the services had not been ably put before the Assembly.

HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH

The following is the concluding portion of Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech:—

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Regarding the Medical Services the Home Member said Sir B. No. Sarma should explain the Government point of view. The question was one of extraordinary complexity and difficulty and no hasty decision should be taken on it. Subject to the problem of the military medical reserve for the time of war, Government was prepared to accept the Commission's proposals. As for the provision of British medical attenuance for British officers and their families he said:—

"In so far as this can be done, we feel that it ought to be done and so far as we are able to judge the recommendations of the Commission it would not entail an appreciably larger and possibly not so large a number of British doctors as would, in any case, be required to be employed as a military reserve."

Turning to the question of the indianisation of the Services, he said the Commission approached the question from the standpoint different from that of the Islington Commission. In the days of the Islington Commission the question was how many Indians should be admitted in public Services. It had now become, what is the minimum number of Englishmen which must still be recruited. This, said Sir Alexander Muddiman, was a great change and a change which had come over the scene in a very few years. "The Islington Commission reported in 1915 and in those few years we have come to a position which surely is one that must be accepted, by every one in this House, for I will not suppose that there is any one in this House prepared to say that no Englishmen will be required for India in future." Here he paused for some seconds, and proceeded to quote the following from the Monford report on the question of the retention of the British element in the Services: "Do changes which we propose point to a gradual, possibly rapid, exclusion of Englishmen with all consequence that may follow the reform. Is it conceivable that India's only surviving connection with the Empire will be found in the presence of British troops for the purpose of defending her borders. We may say at once that the last contingency cannot be contemplated. At least so long as the Empire is charged with the Defence of India a substantial element of the English must remain and must be secured both in her Government and her public Services."

Continuing, the Home Member remarked that when he came to analyse the proposals of the Commission he confessed he was surprised out of the present strength of 4,278 for All-India Services, the actual number of officers was just under 4,000. Of these, 1,300 posts were being provincialised, and of the remaining 3,000, a great portion would be filled by Indians and eventually only 1,300 British officers including doctor in the military reserve would remain in all Services. In two Security Services, namely the I.C.S. and the I.P.S., the number of posts which would eventually be held by Europeans on the proposals of the Commission would be less than 900. "I sometimes wonder if it is realised that when the Indian Civil Service consists half of Europeans and half of Indians there would be 675 British officers employed in the whole of India in important tasks which this Service performs and of this number less than 400 will be filling posts of major responsibility the remainder being under training in less responsible posts, or on leave. It is really suggested that some 400 British officers employed in important Secretariat or administrative posts as heads of districts, as Sessions Judges, as political officers and the like, is an excessive number in a country with more than 300 million inhabitants. If we look at the problem from this point of view, I think few will deny that the proposals of the Lee Commission go to the very limit of safety. I do not wish to emphasise the existence of communal and provincial feelings, or lay undue stress on the conditions which I am told every day are evanescent, but which for the last 25 years of the Service I have not seen becoming evanescent. But I for one cannot believe that this country can afford or will wish to dispense with Services of British officers".

AN ORGANISM OF SLOW GROWTH.

Continuing the Home Member said that service was an organism of slow growth, a few entered it and a few left it every year but the under proposals it was expected that in another five years the present number of 165 Indians in the I.C.S. would be doubled. "It has been freely argued that European recruitment should be stopped altogether. The more cautious of those who make this demand suggest that it should be stopped only for a time in order that the process of Indianization may be speeded up to a maximum, but I wonder whether they really believe that it would ever be possible to revive British recruitment when once it had been stopped. Others point to the number of British officers at present in the Services, some 3,000 in all All-India Services and argue that for the next 15 or 20 years they will provide all the British Element that the country can require, but do they believe that if British recruitment were closed down everything would go on in the Services as before? Does it not occur to them that such an announcement might bring with it a considerable exodus of British officers. There are some I know who would welcome this result, but I believe very many others sincerely lament it"

Mr. Rangachariar, interjecting, asked the Home Member to explain what he meant.

The Home Member replied that it was his opinion that there would be an exodus. Others were at liberty to hold a different opinion.

Resuming, he further analysed the proposals of the Commission regarding the Services proposed to be kept as reserved on an All-India basis. Those meant that they wanted annually 22 British recruits for the I.C.S. and B. for I.S.E. and I.F.S., perhaps 45 altogether they would be losing British officers by retirement according to the normal calculations at the rate of 120 a year. Thus for every ten British officers that retired from the All-India Services they would be recruiting certainly not more than four. In this connection he recalled the charge of those who said they wanted to maintain British recruitment only for selfish reasons to provide for their sons and cousins, and so forth. He asked whether the British race with such a wide Empire and having such opportunities for commercial career could not provide for 45 officers who would be annually recruited to the Services. Continuing, he touched on the claim of Mahomedan and other communities for representation in the increased Indianisation of Services. This concession could not be granted without departing, to some extent, from the principle of competitive examination. The question was now under close attention of Government at the present moment

FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next dwelt on the financial relief recommended by the Commission. It was, he said, no new question. The Commission and Government approached it from two points of view, namely, the relief of the present incumbents and the encouragement of recruitment. He gave the history of the question. An enquiry by Mr. K. L. Dutt in 1912, proved that the general level of prices had risen by 36 per cent during the period of 1890 to 1912. During the same period the wages of agricultural labour rose to 80 per cent and of the domestic servant by 50 per cent. The Islington Commission was, therefore, appointed, but its report could not be taken into hand as the result of the war. When the war ended, new factors made the Islington basis of proposals out of date, but a rise in the cost of living was to some extent made up by a rise in the value of the rupee. If the exchange had remained at two shillings, it was probable there would have been no complaint regarding the scales of 1919-20, but within a year of the new scales the basis on which the new rates of pay had been fixed, was shattered. The Services had been tried highly for seven years. They had waited for relief which seemed to them overdue. A large number of memorials began to pour in, but owing to financial stringency due to the war and to the failure of the currency policy and due to the addition of ten crores representing an increase in the pay of provincial and subordinate Services, no action could be taken. The Lee Commission was then appointed in 1923. He referred to these facts to prove that there was absolutely no truth in the statement made by some that the Services not liking the reforms demanded money compensation as the price of their adherence to the new system. Continuing, he said he knew many in the House regretted the fact that the evidence of the Commission was not available, but even if it were available it would be difficult to estimate its value as accurately as the Commission did during the five months of anxious consideration. Government had collected some of the representations made since the publication of the report, and hoped it would give some idea to the Assembly of the nature of facts placed before the Commission. Even the Islington Commission, which took two and a half years, gave very meagre reasons for its actual proposals in connection with the revision of pay. The fact is that a decision on the questions of this nature is a matter of judgment, and when you get judgment of 9 men of very different experience and outlook, coinciding, it is, I think, not unreasonable to look on that judgment much as we should look on the verdict of a jury representing, that is to say, the judgment that the great majority of men would form on the fact submitted.

The Home Member next proceeded to explain the Government's view of various proposals of financial relief. He first touched the somewhat complicated proposal about pay. He said the Commission "suggested than an addition of Rs. 50 a month should be made to the overseas pay, and that the whole of the overseas pay should then be converted into sterling, at the favourable rate of exchange of 2 shillings. The essence of the proposal, when it is analysed, will be seen to be the payment of the whole of the overseas pay in sterling. Unless the whole of the overseas pay is remitted to England the full benefit proposed by the Commission does not accure. We accept the fundamental principle of this proposal, but we see no advantage in stating the overseas pay, first, in rupees and then converting it into sterling at a favourable rate of exchange. We prefer to state the overseas pay straight away in sterling. The effect of the proposal is, in first place, an addition to the overseas pay In the second place the payment of thato verseas pay in sterling in such a way that the officer is protected against the loss if the exchange falls below 1s. 4d and the Government will take the profit when the exchange rises above 1 shilling 4d. This is the essence of the proposal of the Royal Commission and we are prepared provisionally to accept it merely simplifying the form. With regard to the amount this appears to us to be fair and equitable. The Commission propose that it should start at Rs. 75 month, on a 1s. 4d. basis, and rises in the 12th year of service to Rs. 200 a month on the same basis. I suggest that speaking generally this relief in view of the necessities which I have mentioned before is moderate."

GOVT FOLLOWS MIDDLE COURSE.

Regarding relief to those holding administrative appointments on which the Indian and European Commissioners recorded separate minutes, Government, he said, had decided to reject both and to follw a middle course. The Indian members wanted to restrict relief to time-scale, ending at Rs. 2150, while the English Commissioners wanted to extend it to the officers drawing a salary up to 4,000. Government think the proposal of the English Commissioners went somewhat too far and that it was necessary to consider the grant of relief to any officers at present drawing more than rupees 3,000 a month. The second element in the scheme of relief was the grant of free passages. Nothing, he said, perhaps in recent years, had proved a more serious burden to the Services than crushing increase in passage rates. The concession proposed was moderate and Government accepted the Commission's proposal. As regards pension, he called attention to the fact that the Commission rejected claims for increase in the pension of the Indian Civil Service and declined to reopen the question of the refund of the 4 per cent contribution which all officers of the I.C.S. used to make towards their penison before 1919. The Government of India accepted the conclusions of the Commission on both these points, but he thought the House would recognise that the Commission recommendations were framed in a spirit of due moderation and economy. He declared, amidst laughter, that Government after careful consideration, had decided not to accept the Commission's proposals for enhancing the pensions to I.C.S. officers, who become Executive Councillors or Governors. "We think that it is difficult to reconcile with the main idea which we take to underlie the recommendations of the Commission, namely, that essential relief should be given to those who need it most. Moreover, the pension of the Indian Civil Service has been based on the principle of uniformity. This principle has many advantages. but it is inherent in it that the man below the average receives more than he deserves and the man above the average receives less. We fully recognise that a pension of a thousand pounds a year may seem meagre for an officer who has filled a great and responsible post, such as that of Governor of one of our major Indian Provinces, but we feel that such a considerable departure from the principle of uniformity as is proposed by the Royal Commission would involve a reconsideration of the principle itself. We do not think that it would be expedient to upset a system which has in the past proved one of the chief attractions to the Service." Government also proposed to accept a moderate enhancement in the pensions of uncovenanted Services. As for the financial effect, while accepting the Commissioner's calculation that the effect of the proposals would be just over a crore, Government thought the Commission's calculation of the eventual cost of a crore and a quarter was pessimistic. He showed that Indianisation would mean, every year, a progressive saving of more than two lakhs which would rise in subsequent years. The Commission did not recommend a reduction in the basic pay of Indians, and he was not prepared to say that the Commission was wrong. The matter, however, was one which might, if necessary, be further considered.

PROSPECTS OF RECRUITMENT.

Finally, the Home Member dealt with the important question of recruitment. There were some who said the Commission's proposals would not attract recruits. There were others who said no further concession was necessary to attract recruits. Both views were untrue. But whatever the causes, it was quite clear that at present recruits could not be had for the premier Indian Service. The I.C.S. was already 75 under strength. Next year, it would probably be 100 under strength. In the examination held a month ago, only 21 British candidates, compared with 200 before the war, appeared. In 1923, there were 38 British candidates, while in 1922 there were 19 and in 1920 there were 20. The significance of these figures lay in the fact that even on the reduced proposals for the recruitment of British officer, made by the Lee Commission, they required, each year, 22 for the I.C.S. They thus actually needed more officers than the candidates were forthcoming. He emphasised the vital necessity for India, if she wanted Englishmen, to get good Englishmen. When they were diminishing the quantity they must not diminish the quality. "The improved terms recommended by the Commission will certainly not enable the Services to live in affluence, nor will it restore the comparatively easy circumstances of the old days. But the Commission thought and in this matter I am prepared to trust their judgment that their proposals would give the Services at least that minimum subsistence which a public servant has a right to expect. It will enable the members of the Services living with due economy to avoid falling into debt which the Commission found to be in the present circumstances a condition which can hardly be avoided by many officers. In a matter like this, I think we cannot do better than trust judgment on the one hand of those 9 members of the Royal Commission who toured all the chief Provinces of India, met officers concerned, heard their complaints, checked them to the best of their ability, and then made their recommendations. On the other hand the judgment of those in England, who are closely in touch with the class of undergraduates from whom recruits for the Indian Civil Service, is to be drawn in old days. I was very glad to see in the recent debate in the House of Lords that Lord Lee the Chairman of the Royal Commission, stated publicly that if the recommendations of his Commission were brought into effect, he was ready to take part in a recruiting campaign in order to secure candidates for the Indian Services. That shows, in the first place, that in his judgment the recommendations made are adequate to attract recruits and in the second place, that he is prepared to show his influence which with the prospective candidates is likely to be great into the scale in favour of recruitment. At the same time I have received from Oxford recently encouraging accounts of the attitudes of dons and undergraduates. They are, it is true, watching closely the action that will be taken on the report of the Royal Commission. They will also, I doubt not, watch the temper in which this House deals with the recommendations. But the general impression I have derived is that if effect is given substantially to the recommendations of the Commission there are good hopes of a decided revival of recruitment.

GREAT RESPONSIBILITY OF ASSEMBLY.

Now, Sir, I have done. I have to thank the House for the attention with which it has listened to me, and for the indulgence in permitting me some license in the matter of time. The ground over which I have had to travel is very extensive, and I have had to restrict myself to the main issues and pass lightly over many points of great importance. The debate which is about to ensue will give opportunities for these points to be raised and dealt with by the House at large. I feel that the occasion is a great one that the House has a great opportunity a great responsibility. We have heard good deal about financial repercussion but I would remind the House that there are other repercussions besides finacial repercussions more far-reaching at more fateful one. I have throughout my speech avoided any reference to the work that has been, and is being, done for India by the Services, as they are apresent constituted. I do not desire to be my case on any such appeal. But other I came across a phrase that attracted attention. It was a reference to the hordes of mercenary officials." Well, Sir, that was a phrase that stung me for a moment, and I asked myself—Is that really the light in which the Services are looked on. Of one Service it ill becomes me to speak. Its record is known, and I am content to leave its merits and demerits to the verdict of history. But what of others, the engineers, doctors, policeme professors, forest officers, and the rest who have spent their lives and often died in the service of India. Were these mercenaries? Is this all the recognition that is due to them from a developed India, and then I comforted and felt that there was no sting in the word "mercenaries", for there were mercenaries in the same way as that great army of

(Continued on next page.)

SIND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 11.

Hearing rumours of alleged hunger strike on the part of certain political prisoners in Hyderabad Jail, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram a local Congress leader, wrote to the Superintendent of the Jail enquiring whether the information of hunger strike was correct and whether he could be permitted to interview the prisoners with a view to advise them to abandon hunger strike. The Superintendent of Jail, however, refused to supply any information or to permit Mr. Jairamdas to interview the prisoners.

MR. RAMASWAMI NAICKER.

ARRESTED UNDER SECTION 124 A

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

A message from Erode says that Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was arrested under section 124 A under an order from the Presidency Magistrate of Egmore, Madras in connection with a speech alleged to have been delivered by Mr. Naicker on 8th March last in Madras. Mr. Naicker is now in remand at Erode and will be brought to Madras to-morrow.

BENARES SUB-POSTMASTER SENTENCED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES (Shivala), Sept. 11.

Mr. Bloomfield, Sub-Postmaster of the Benares Cantonment Post Office who was committed to take his trial at the sessions court for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000 deposited at the Post Office on account of money orders, has been sentenced by the sessions judge Mr. Harper, I.C.S., to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 in default of which to undergo another year's imprisonment.

CAPITAL OF U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

The Allahabad Capital Retention Committee have sent another telegram to the Viceroy inviting His Excellency's attention to the division on Nawab Muhammad Yousouf's motion (which was lost by 18 votes but which showed a non-official majority of two votes in favour of Allahabad in the Local Council and asking for his intervention on behalf of the capital fixed by the Government of India and deserted by the local Government.

A MAIL-RUNNER ROBBED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Sept. 10.

On Monday, while a mail-runner was proceeding with mail bag from Bhagabanganj post office to Narayanganj post office he was waylaid and robbed of Rs. 25,000 in insured letters.

MORE AKALIS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JULLUNDER, Sept. 10.

The case of twenty-seven members of the 10th Shahidi Jatha who were arrested and sent up by the Police at Jullundar was tried by Pandit Lekh Raj Trikha, 1st Class Magistrate and was concluded yesterday. Of these four were acquitted but were re-arrested by the police under Criminal Law Amendment Act. The remaining 23 accused were sentenced under sections 307, 333, 332 and 149 I.P.C. to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from seven to fourteen years.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 10.

The United Provinces Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution urging Government to take steps to expedite the separation of the judicial and the executive functions. It was submitted on behalf of the Government that the measure had already been agreed to by the local Government and only the sanction of the Government of India was awaited.

A second resolution that was carried on the motion of the Swarajists urges Government to release all political prisoners still in jail except those guilty of violence or incitement to violence.

A third resolution which was carried without a division wants Government to frame rules to treat in future all political prisoners as special prisoners.

COMMUNAL OUTBREAK AT KOHAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A report has been received here that an outbreak of communal rioting occurred in Kohat in the North West Frontier Provinces on the 9th instant. The trouble, the causes of which are at present unknown, began about midday. Firearms were used by the rioters. There was some incendiarism and military assistance had to be called in, the police and magistrates remaining in the City. The troops were called upon to fire. The trouble ceased before 5-30 in the evening and the night passed off quietly.

Firing and incendiarism, however, recommenced on the morning of the 10th instant. Details are lacking but the total casualties are estimated at about 10 killed and about double that number wounded.

The Karachi Municipality has decided to hold a horticultural show next season.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Twelve thousand workers of the Gourepore jute mill at Calcutta, struck work on Tuesday owing to the fact that Durwan who was alleged to have assaulted a woman worker has not been dismissed.—A. P.

* * * *

A European named Young was on Thursday sentenced at the Howrah Police Court to six months' rigorous imprisonment for having a maund of opium in his possession.—A. P.

* * * *

Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, has framed charges under section 153 A, I P. C. against one Dulichand, a local bookseller, for having, as alleged, published a Hindi pamphlet entitled "Delhiki Hadai." The case stands adjourned to the 15th instant.—A. P.

* * * *

On behalf of the Central Labour Board, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the Honorary Secretary of the Board has accorded the heartiest sympathy of the labourers of Bombay to Mr. Joshi's Labour Bill.

* * * *

At a monthly general meeting held on 26th August last the Madras Chamber of Commerce resolved that the Chamber was strongly of opinion that the evidence submitted before the Tariff Board had made out no case for any measure of protection for the Indian Cement Industry and that as a Chamber it was strongly opposed to any increase of duty on imported cements.—A. P.

* * * *

The President and Members of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce gave a garden party last evening in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India. An address was also presented to Mr. Pochkhanawalla by some members of the Indian mercantile community—A. P.

* * * *

Yeotmal, September 11th.—It is understood that the District Council and Taluk Board Elections in Berar which have been held in abeyance owing to the introduction of the new Act will be held some time in February next and the new Councils and Boards will come into office about the middle of April 1925. The new Act of Local Self-Government was passed by the C. P. Legislative Council in 1920 and was made applicable to Berar by the Foreign Department on 15th January 1923.—A. P.

* * * *

Rangoon, September 11th.—In connection with the resolution passed at the last session of the Burma Legislative Council deciding upon the establishment of Land and Mortgage Banks as early as possible, it is understood that at a sitting of the Special Committee the principle on which the Banks are to be instituted and worked was settled. While the existing machinery of the Co-operative Banks will continue to be utilised, new Land Mortgage Societies will be formed from among landowners who have mortgaged their lands with money lenders.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

According to the Colombo correspondent of the "Madras Mail" a big fire occurred last night in the Fort of Colombo as a result of which damage estimated at about four lakhs of rupees was done to the offices of Messrs. Darley Butler and Company, a well-known Colombo tea firm. The fire was confined to one building which is the oldest in Colombo and was at one time used as prison for the Kanadyan Kings. The premises were fully insured.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

In the share market jutes in the absence of any new features opened unchanged with only a limited business passing at the close. The feeling was somewhat easier. In coals Ghusick and Muslia and Kosoonda and Nyadee were still wanted buyers of the latter not getting on. Huntodih shews a decline of about 3 points while Unions were also one point down. Teas shew no change and only a small turnover resulted. In miscellaneous only a very limited business reported. Indian Iron and Steel shew a drop of about two points. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 65/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1930, 102/10.

Banks:—Central Bank 24.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railways ord. 151, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 76.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 28/12, Dunbar 179.

Jutes:—Alliance 583, Bally 235, Budge Budge 435, Caledonian 572, Cheviot 272, Clive 42/12, Empire 52/8, Fort Gloster 940, Fort William 388/8, Howrah 46/6, Hukumchand ord. 11/8, Kamarhatty 591/8, Kankanarrah 437/8, Northbrook 58, Orient 216, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 60/8, Soorah pref. 101, Standard 412/8.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 25/4, Burrakur 35/8, Burra Dhemo 3/14, Chatabar 2/14, Ghusick and Muslia 16, Huntodih 4/12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 18/8, Lakurka 19, North Damuda 9/8, Patmohna 2/10, Raneegunge 49/8, Samla and Kendra 10/12, Talcher 6/12, Union 18.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 28, Marshall and Co., 3/10, G. A. Achard and Co., 25/10, Madan Theatres 5/4, British Burma Petroleum 6/3, Champaran Sugar 20/4, Samastipur Sugar 8/12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 29/12, Chundeecherra 121, Doolahat 30/4, Dufflaghur 13/8, East India 19/4, Hattikhira 29/4, Joybirpara 29/8, Rutema 16/4, Seajuli 40/8, Singell 81, Teppore 13, Tukvar 31/6.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen thirty-second pence.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Meadowbrook.—The Polo Test Match has been postponed till Saturday—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

New York.—Great throngs are expected to witness the twelve round boxing contest in Jersey City this evening between Luis Firpo, Argentinian and Harri Wills Negro. An official decisions are not allowed in New Jersey, the result will be decided unofficially by sport writers at ringside.—Reuter.

LEE RECOMMENDATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

whom it is written "these in the day when the Heaven was falling. The hour when the earth's foundations fled, followed their mercenary calling, and took their wages, and are dead."

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

The following is the concluding portion of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech:—

Continuing the Pandit pointed out that the standard of recruitment of Europeans for services should not be that a certain proportion should be retained, but because a certain kind of work was to be done for which Europeans were specially qualified, he could not therefore accept the 'obiter dicta' of the Lee Commission as regards recruitment. Concluding the Pandit said "The Government of India Act of 1919 was a departure in the art of governing the subject races. It is said that as India is progressively entitled to responsible Government something must be done to the Services. You know that there were some cynical people who ungraciously examined the gift horse in its mouth, but no sooner did they examine than it was found that it was a hollow wooden horse. (Laughter). The most venturesome of the cynical people refused to ride the horse. They set out in right earnest for the real horse even if they lost their saddle. The less venturesome of them tried to ride it. They rode it, they shook themselves violently on it, but it was fixed to a steel frame underneath and it refused to rock (Laughter). In their disappointment they had to ask for the removal of the steel frame so as to give a little play to the wooden horse. Their request was listened to and a Royal Commission was appointed and indianisation was promised. But what is it that was done; some screws and nails were taken from the front and fixed behind; with the result that the horse is still immoveable. The whole attempt in the report is to stave off the evil day as long as it can and meanwhile dig the foundations of British rule deeper and deeper so that when the day for Swaraj actually comes there will be nothing to hand over (hear hear). I feel, therefore, that this house should not encourage that feeling by accepting any of the recommendations of the Commission, but to throw them out in their entirety." (Loud applause).

SIR C. INNES' SPEECH.

Sir Charles Innes thanked the Pandit for offering the olive branch but regretted Government could not accept it. The Commission appointed by the King deserved respectful treatment. The Commission was not asked to consider whether dyarchy was workable or whether provincial autonomy should be granted. It did its job regarding the position of the Services well while at the same time it kept in view the possibility of the constitutional changes when it recommended that when the reserved Services were transferred to the Ministers control the officers serving in them should be allowed certain rights. He felt that if the House was not desirous of discussing the report on its merits there was no use carrying on the debate.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah's interjection Sir Charles Innes expressed his opinion that the report would not affect any constitutional advance. As for the Pandit's remarks that they were trying to dig the foundation of their rule deeper and deeper he said there is one thing that Government can will and should hand over to India when she gets Swaraj namely a strong thoroughly efficient and incorruptible public services and that is one of the main objects of this report. (Loud Applause). As for the fact that the system of services had lasted so long, he said it is the question of the survival of the fittest. When he considered the scale of pay of the collectors in 1813 it simply made his mouth water (Laughter). He emphasised that they could change Government of India but they could not change the people of India who liked personal rule and whatever system of Government of India might have they would have to maintain the services like the I.C.S. so that the District officer might be the chief agent of the Government in the district taking personal interest in the welfare of the people. The unitary district system would have to be maintained. Moreover a strong service was needed to maintain Law and Order. India was full of inflammable material with so many diverse communities and races inhabiting her. The mind of the British Parliament had been exercised by the demands of some Indians for the entire stoppage of British recruitment. On the other hand the representatives of the depressed classes before the Commission had asked for more European officers rather than less.

DR. LOHOKARE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Lohokare supported the recommendation submitted by the Bombay Medical Union regarding the reorganisation of the Medical Services and put in a strong plea for Indianising the Medical and the Scientific Services.

The proposal of the Home Member for recruiting for the Medical Department was, he said, opposed to the fundamental principle of Indianisation. The recommendation of the Lee Commission for providing Medical attendance to the families of the British officers was vicious in principle and expensive in practice.

The theory of minimum Europeans in the Medical Department was the most retrograde in character.

After Dr. Lohokare had pleaded for the reorganisation of the Medical Services to meet the Indian point of view the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when the debate will be resumed.

MOHAN BAGAN NOT COMING TO BOMBAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Mohan Began are not sending a team to Bombay for the Rovers Football Tournament.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

QUESTION OF REDUCING PUBLIC DEBT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Two important non-official resolutions appeared on the order paper of the Council of State to-day. The first was Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy's resolution asking for the introduction of a suitable legislation providing for an annual provision for the reduction or avoidance of the public debt. This resolution had been moved by Sir Maneckjee on Tuesday when further discussion was postponed till to-day.

At Question time replying to a question of Mr Natesan regarding reports that Labourers from Madras had been induced to go to Assam under false pretences and there stranded, Mr. Ley said the Government of India had asked for a report of the facts from the Government of Assam.

The President announced that the Hon. Mr. Bell, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan and Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter had been elected to the committee on the flow of foreign capital.

The Hon. Mr. Bell of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was the first to speak on Sir Manckjee Dadabhoy's resolutoin. He supported the resolution because the provisions that had been made during recent years were of haphazard character and there was no methodical provision made for the redemption of the national debt.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter considered the time inopportune for a legislation for the redemption of the public debt. It was hard to think of legislation to provide for a sinking fund when India was confronted year after year with dificit budgets. The taxable capacity of the people had reached its limit and there should be no further taxation imposed under the plea of redeeming the national debt.

Sir Arthur Froom supported the resolution while Mr. G. A. Natesan opposed the resolution on the ground of prudence and said that at a time when the question of provincial contribuitons was unsettled, it was difficult to expect redemption of debt to be taken up.

GOVT.'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. McWatters, Finance Secretary, made a long speech on behalf of Government in the course of which he made an important announcement. He said that Government was in entire agreement with the mover on the main principle of the resolution but differed from him only as regards the method of carrying it out. He admitted that the system of reducing the debt had been up to this time purely a matters of chance. While efforts had been made by England to redeem her debts in several definite ways, including legislation, the finances of India had been in the hands of skilful and cautious Finance Members and the result was that when the war broke out, the Government of India's unproductive debts had been practically extinguished the credit of India was extremely high and they were able to meet the cataclysm. Although now the Government of India proposed to treat the matter in a different fashion, it did not in any way reflect on the Finance Members of the past. The Government of India had been in communication with the Secretary of State even before the resolution was tabled and now a complete agreement had been reached between them. Some minor details still required to be settled but a Government resolution would be published shortly in which a definite scheme of debt redemption for the next five years would be laid down. The basis of the scheme was the existing amount of capital obligations as they stood on 31st March, 1923. Government had examined the whole question very carefully and were satisfied that, for the redemption of debt, a sum of four crores from the revenue would be sufficient. To that amount would be added each year in respect of any new capital borrowings one-eightieth of the face value of the amount borrowed in addition. Government proposed that any approved surplus should go towards the reduction of debt so that the amount set aside from revenue would be a fixed figure based on the total amount of debt as audited by the Auditor-General at the end of each year. It was entirely an illusion to suppose that a scheme for the redemption of the public debt would involve the country in new taxation. He, however, agreed with Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter that there was no use in providing for a sinking fund so long as there was no surplus. He hoped they had passed the period of deficits (hear, hear). In March they had anticipated a deficit of 38 lakhs irrespective of the windfall in connection with the enemy ships and now, far from there being deficits he expected there would be a surplus over last year's figures. As for the prospects, he left it to the House to judge whether they were favourable or not. This year, if the scheme announced were introduced and carried through, he hoped the credit of India would rise very high.

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom, the Finance Secretary said that any provision for reduction of the public debt was really a reduction of unproductive debt and an increase of their productive debt.

Concluding Mr. McWatters pointed out that on the basis of the five year programme, it was not advisable to introduce legislation. Let the present programme of five years be introduced and at the end of five years they would be in a position to take the next step. He, therefore, moved that instead of the words "introduce suitable legislation" in the resolution, the words "introduce a considered programme" be inserted.

Sir Dinsha Wacha welcomed the announcement made by Mr. McWatters. He said there would be more demands for improvement in sanitation and education and other nation-building deparments and Government should find the money. These points should be kept in view so that there would be no fresh taxation.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari wanted a guarantee that while setting apart some money for a sinking fund, the present oppresive taxation would be reduced and that the nation-building departments would not suffer in consequence.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy accepted the amendment and the resolution as amended was carried.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

(Continued from page 5.)

honourable place in the scheme of our National life and further that that place has to be guarded and protected at all costs against unfair foreign competition. We have, of course, our grievances against many Mill Owners but they may be left to be adjusted, in a friendly way, when the time comes, after the Indian people have assumed responsibility and power. It is, therefore, our plain and obvious duty to stand by and protect the Mill industry against all foreign attack.

I congratulate the Mill Owners on the splendid meeting they have been able to hold this evening, reminicent of the old days when public spirited men of all nationalities, including our European friends took part and stood shoulder to shoulder in fighting and advancing a popular cause. May I hope that to-day's meeting is only a fore-runner of future times, when we shall once more stand together on the same platform, men of all races and nationalities, including the European merchants in this country, to advance the just ambitions of the Indian people?

The hour is too late for me to go into the *pros* and *cons* of this impost. I shall briefly indicate my views, which are in complete agreement with most of the remarks of the previous speakers, by stating that this Cotton Excise Duty is a monstrous violation of all important canons of political economy. I am not an economic expert but I can still recall the perplexity and consternation which this Excise Duty used to cause to my Professor in College. When one fine morning he fluently descanted upon economic verities like e.g. that the State never taxes its own industry or production, and taxes only profits or that the State protects home industries or that, in the region of political economy, racial partiality ought not to prevail etc., I remember, a precocious little student, sitting, at the farthest end of the class room, mischievously got up and asked "but what about the Cotton Excise Duty, Sir, does it not violate every one of these principles?" the Professor had no reply to the query, but hung down his head and apologetically remarked, 'you must not discuss current politics in the class room.' This is the treatment this execrable tax received when I was a student.

AN ECONOMIC MONSTROSITY.

I have no time to go into further details of this economic monstrosity. I shall conclude with a brief reply to two arguments, which are advanced by the protagonists of this tax. (1) That its abolition will cause a defecit of two crores. We are asked "How do the theoretical opponents of this tax propose to meet it. How could they balance the Budget?" This is an old argument and I have lately become more familiar with it in the Bombay Legislative Council. I last heard it in July 1924, when the Bombay Council urged the resolution doing away with the Traffic in Liquor and intoxicants, after a definite period. We were told "it is alright for these theorotitions to urge its abolition but how will you balance the Budget." For one thing, this an unfair argument, as proceeding from an irremovable executive, who are not prepared to make room for the opposition and give them a chance of proving to the country how the Budget can be balanced without having recourse to immoral or iniquitous imposts. The value of this argument, may be great in a free country, where the opposition can get the chance of making good their professions and theories, but its value in this country is limited. Those who advance these arguments or are pursuaded by them, fail to realise that in a budget of about 130 to 140 crores, as of the Government of India, there is enough resilience and adaptation left to adjust itself to a cut of two crores. This will appear obvious to those who are awtre of the secret and undisclosed manoeuvouring of margins by the Budget framer—those wonderful devices of inflation and shrinking, in which he is a past-master and which are meant, on critical occasions, to adjust the Budget, without trouble. So we need not worry much over this difficulty but boldly leave the Government of India and their trained officials to find the remedy and they know better than any one else where the remedy lies. We ought to tell them boldly 'where there is a Will there is a Way?'

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

The second argument which I wish to touch before concluding is the somewhat alluding thought, that this tax virtually protects the Hand-loom industry against the competition of the mills. This is a very spavious argument and this will be obvious to you if you remember that at present the hand-loom products absorb only 1/3 amount of the cotton that the mill industry does. I may also mention that no less a person than the eminent editor of 'Young India'—the progenitor, so to say, of the *Charkha*, has in a recent number of that weekly, condemned these duties in clear and unmistakable terms. Further, according to the figures mentioned here by Capt. Sassoon a few minutes ago, out of the 15 yards of cloth which India needs per head of her population, five are produced by the mills, four by hand-looms, and as many as six are imported from outside India. Our present attempt is to stop the entry of these six yards on unfair terms and, in this effort, the mills and the hand-looms ought to make common cause. The days are not yet come when these two industries need enter into rivalry and competition. Let them augment their out-put, so as to starve out these six yards of foreign cloth and when they have succeeded in doing so, there will be time enough to talk of mills and hand-looms being the enemies of each other. I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution."

The Resolution was adopted.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

(Continued from page 7.)

nise themselves without any opposition from the Congress or No-changers.

(b) The members of other political bodies should be invited and induced to join the Congress.

(c) The No-changers should be precluded from carrying on any propaganda either direct or indirect against Council-entry.

(d) Those who do not personally believe in any of the four boycotts will be free, without any disgrace whatsoever, to act as if they did not exist. Thus non-co-operating lawyers will be free to resume practice if they chose and title holders, school masters etc., will be free to join the Congress and be eligible to the executive.

A SWARAJ SCHEME.

The scheme enables all the political parties to work unitedly for the internal development. The Congress presents a suitable opportunity for a conference of all political parties and outside the Congress to frame a Swaraj scheme acceptable to all and for presentation to the Government. Personally I am of opinion that time has not arrived for any such presentation. I believe that it would increase our internal strength beyond expectation, if we could all simply unite to make the foregoing constructive programme a success. But a large number of those who have hitherto led the country think otherwise. In any event a Swaraj scheme for the sake of ourselves is a necessity. As the reader will remember, I am in this matter a complete convert to Babu Bhagwandas's view. I would therefore join any such conference, if my presence was required, and assist at framing the scheme. The reason for insisting on this matter being treated as an activity outside the Congress is to keep the Congress purely for internal development for full one year. When we have achieved a measure of success commensurate with the task before us, the Congress may function for outside political activity.

What if the proposal is not accepted and it is found difficult to bring together all parties on the Congress platform and to heal the breach between the Swarajists and ourselves? My answer is simple. If the whole fight is for 'capturing' the Congress, I must refuse to enter upon it. I would advise all who think with me to do likewise. I would advise handing the Congress over to the Swarajists on their terms and leave the Swarajists to work the Councils programme unhampered by any counter propaganda. I would engage the No-changers purely on the Constructive Programme and advise them to seek such help from the other parties as they can give.

Those who depend for national regeneration solely on the Constructive Programme, may be expected to lead in the matter of self-sacrifice. Not one of the things we hold dear can be achieved by trying to retain power in the Congress in opposition to the Swarajists. We must hold it on their sufferance. Both parties will be guilty of corrupting the simple people who worship the name 'Congress,' if they are made at our bidding to engage in a suicidal tug of war. Power that comes from service faithfully rendered ennobles. Power that is sought in the name of service and can only be obtained by a majority of votes is a delusion and a snare to be avoided, especially at the present moment.

Whether I have convinced the reader of the soundness of my proposal or not my mind is made up. It hurts me to think that those with whom I have hitherto worked hand in glove should be working in a seemingly opposite direction.

What I have sketched above is not conditions of surrender. Mine is an unconditional surrender. I would guide the Congress next year only if all parties wish me to. I am trying to see daylight out of this impenetrable darkness. I seem to see it dimly but I may be still wrong. All I know is that there is no fight left in me. This is much for a born fighter to say. I have fought my dearest ones. But I fight out of love. I should fight the Swarajists too out of love. But I must, I see, first prove my love. I thought I had proved it. I see I was wrong. I am therefore retracing my steps. I ask everyone to help me to do so and to reunite the two wings on a common platform. The Congress must, for sometime to come at least, remain largely a homogeneous body.

NEED OF UNITY.

A. C. P. SWARAJIST ON UNITED CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 11.

At a meeting held here yesterday Mr. E. Raghvendra Rao M.L.C., of Bilaspur said that the Swaraj Party was by common consent the most powerful political party in India at present and he claimed that it contained the potentialities of compelling the bureaucracy to come to terms provided the other parties such as the Liberals, Conventionists and others lent a helping hand in framing a united demand. Mr. Rao strongly emphasised the imperative need of unity among all parties and looked up with confidence to the Belgaum Congress to follow the example of the Lucknow Congress of 1916.

RUMOUR ABOUT RESUMPTION OF PRACTICE.

PUNDIT MOTILAL EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

In reply to the persistent enquiries of the "Bandemataram", a local vernacular daily as to whether that Pundit Motilal Nehru is going to resume practice in the Law Courts the Panditji has now written to the paper to the effect that he merely intends to utilize his leisure hours which he can spare from his political work for carrying on the chamber practice and so far he has no intention of appearing in the Courts.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, September 12.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3261-23 Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand and another v. Anant Narayen Deudaliker, M B Chothia and Co.

4500-23—Little and So., Dr. Tayabbhai Salebhay, Hatimbhay Gulam Husein and others vs. Wadia G and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

889-24—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand v Maganlal Nanchand and Co, N D Bhatt.

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapurbai widow v Laxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyab Miaji and ors v Suleman Somji and ors.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Hari Shanker Ladharam and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulam Husein A Moorarji v Alimahomed Jafer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peermahomed and ors v Yeshawant Deorao Deshmukh.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand v Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsi D and Co.

3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Zaveri v Durji Moti Tricum and anr, Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdullabhoy Kadarbhai Nimakwalla v Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and ors, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhutt v Panachand Manchand Javeri, Dastur and Co.

2090-24—Andrade and Co, Ramkrshna Raoji Javle v Vishnu Ananta Rayakar.

2092-24—Manilal H and Co, Shamji Goplaji v Kamrudin Yakuballi and ors.

2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai widow v Krishnarao Sunderrao and ors.

2625-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanalli v Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

2646-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mancherji Pallonji Contractor v Haji Abdulla Jani Hason, Edgelow G W and Co.

2651-24—Parelkar and R, Vijpal Samat v Amritlal Chaganlal.

2652-24—Thakoredas and D, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Mahomed Saleh Abdul Gani, N D Bhatt.

2691-24—Andrade and Co, Dawoodbhai Sulemanji v Paulo Mariano de Souza, Daphtary F and D.

2050-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotam Vallabhdas v Shrimat Appa Saheb Sidhraj Pawar.

2136-24—Dastur and Co, Abdulalli Ahmedji v Abdulhusein Tyaballi Bengali and anr.

S. C Ct. 644/7331-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Sorabji Rustomji Sahebar v R H Patuck, Shroff and L.

2347-24—Mirza and M, Safiabai Adamji and others v. Abdulali Mahomedali Kothawala.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2440-19—Motichand and D., Kasturchand Sakalchand v. Sha Nathalal Hakanchand and others, Dharamsi D and Co., N C Dalal and Co.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others, Patell and B, Payne and Co.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D Gopaldas Tricumji v Dayal Shamji and others.

1955-24—Matubhai J and M, Chooharmal Kimatram v Lalji Ghelabhai and Co., Payne and Co.

2323-24—Sreetham B and L, N H Moos, Fatma Begam widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2250-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shaw and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1725-24—Thakoredas and Co, Gopalsha Shivlal v Nathuram Boldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2744-24—Captain and V., Casamali Gulam Husein and Co., vs. Mahomedbux Khodabux.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2140-20—Shums A. Tyabji, Baha Dharina Kazi, Amabai, widow and others vs. Pandia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

4698-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.

4792-22— Do. Do. Do.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

2534-24—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Doongersey v Behramji Mancherji Cama, Merwanji K and Co.

1666-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Mulji Th and Co.

2094-22—Amarchand and M, Jiwanchand Dharamchand, Ardeshir Jamsedji Bomanji Vakil and others.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sheth Gadmalji Serimalji Ladha, The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2581-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhay H B Jeejeebhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwalwalla P and P.

2746-22—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Sauntaram Vande, The National Democrate Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

855-22—Dastur and Co, Mahomed Bawla Fatmabai widow, Unwalla P and P.

S C Ct 1225/22722-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Umer and Co, Lalubhai Jivanji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narottamdas and Co v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Ch.

2339-22—Patell and E, Udcram Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

2822-21—Madhowji and Co., Fatehchand Riya and Co, Bulakbidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Sad W Co Ltd, and others v Kazalbhoy Jumabhoy L and others v Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Ozu, Edgelow G W and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1013-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Ahmadally A Tohia, Jhavery and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2283-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Merwanji K and Co.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

1848-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Maganlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.

740-24—Parnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.

2251-24—Pocha and Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B.

2271-24—Mermanji K and Co, Ibrahim Abdally Shamsudin v John E Minnitt Lt and another, In Person.

LONG CAUSES.

3639.—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, Madhavji and Co.

2581—Payne and Co. F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholkar and J., Pocha and Co., Edgelow G W and Co., Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

39-24 Ferreira and V, Revarain Ajaram v. Bhagseth Baiseth and another, Rustomji and G.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1735-24—Thakoredas and D, Dayal Tahan v Dayal Manjibhai, Kanga and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-23—Thakoredas and Co., Daudbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat, v Magniram Delvalal, Manubhai and Co.

1045-22—Mulla and M., Mistry Nanji Madhawji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

Act No. 4.

NOW, THIS IS GOOD!



THE GOODS I GOT FROM THE

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY AND GULBARGA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The problem of Hindu-Muslim unity has, through generations of baffled humanity, aged into a Sphinx which refuses to yield to a suffering nation its hidden secrets of solution. Riots, assaults, outrages and other manifestations of racial differences light the torches of wild rumours which eventually lead to that immense conflagration of disunity which seems to be consuming the national energy to-day.

The term "Unity", especially in this connection, appears to be tossed from mouth to mouth in so irresponsible a manner as to lead a general confusion of thought which tends to obscure the already vague outlines of the distant goal of perfect comradeship. To define Unity, on the other hand, is a task which, I, for one, do not feel myself competent to accomplish in the face of the philosophical speculations of past thinkers. As far, however, as one is able to analyse this problem, there seem to be two main ways of attaining Unity.

Unity such is apparent to-day in the democratic nations of the world, is born of that individual "Freedom" and 'Equality of citizenship" which exist amongst the members of the body politic. It is, for instance, that Unity, that "Liberte Egalite et Fraternite" of which Rousseau dreamt and for which France, forsaking the voluptuous courts of the Bourbons turned to weep her tears of blood during the great revolution.

To maintain that perfect Unity exists to-day in any country would be to uphold but the theory of an unfulfilled ideal for class warfare rages, despite the advent in Russia of a Bolshevistic Government despite the advent in England, of a Labour Ministry in power. Forgetting for the moment, however, the visionary's 'Utopia' that only once has existed—and that perhaps in Athens, one may call the collective freedom of the modern democratic state, Unity at least of national aspiration and national power. But this Unity is only the outward expression and logical outcome of that basic unity upon which is erected the entire structure of democratic society; i.e. the unity born of the recognition of the 'spiritual' independence of every member of the body politic, and the realisation of the fundamental truth that underlies Rousseau's immortal proclamation; "Every Man is born free."

It seems to me that so long as spiritual intolerance exists in India, so long will we, the slaves of our own obstinate blindness, continue to strengthen the Imperialistic position which is so diametrically opposed to the spirit of Freedom. The real unity, I should like to suggest, which will eventually lead India to the Goal of her Hearts desire, is that Unity which a commingling of races breeds—races which absorb each other's customs and etiquette to the extent of producing 'one' strong common code of custom, whilst the individual creeds remain apart. It is Custom which moulds the character of a nation, it is Custom, all powerful, which is the unwritten and irrovocable Law of every land.

After the recent "riots" in Gulberga Hyderabad has awakened to find itself, for the moment, the most discussed State in India, the target of irrelevant abuse, the subject cause of Mahatmaji's sorrowful speculations. Yet, in conclusion I should like to state that, it is in Hyderabad as no where else in India that Hindu-Muslim Unity finds its most rich fulfilment, it fullest and most natural expression indeed. Here the "Chosen of Islam" and "The Children of Bhrama" apparelled alike and reared with one hope for the future and a common vision of the past-work and play, eat and sleep side by side, speaking one language and dreaming one dream. The same pride thrills each heart as all one allegiance to one king. The Post-Prince of Hyderabad interprets into action the true spirit of the Islamic creed, which preaches, essentially, the equality and brotherhood of man. The Royal Members of the Asaf Jahi 'Khandan' have ever been symbolic personifications of that kingship which was the wonder of Akbar's world. It is no paradox then to add that, with this ideal of Hindu-Muslim Unity, the Nizami kingship breathes, like that of Louis Quatorze, the autocracy that proclaims "L'etat, c'est Moi"

The Gulberga affair, whatever its effects, was caused by no disunity, for here Muslims and Hindus are so indistinguishable that one cannot cut another's throat for fear lest, unawares, one should be slaying one's own kinsmen dead. The investigation that by the swift orders of the Statesman-Prince, is now in progress, strengthens one's belief in the triumph of this Unity. It has been shown that no warfare raged amongst the crowd, no Hindu or Muslim was maimed or killed—and Hyderabad to-day continues to maintain its internal Unity and peace.

Round this nucleus let the vaster masses of both races weave their web of Hindu-Muslim Unity; let the Premier Indian State of India fulfill its high destiny of leadership. Let us who are of the younger generation twist upon the given 'charka' the threads of racial traditions, in order that, those who are to come may weave upon the loom of years, that immortal 'khaddar' which shall be at once the signal and the symbol of the national liberation of our land.—Yours, etc.,

LEILAMANI M. NAIDU.

Hyderabad (Deccan), Sept. 10.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 808 was 64 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 33.89. The mortality for the 36th week of 1923 was 680 and death rate 28.98 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 845 and death rate 39.54.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 266 as against 2 and 236 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 217 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 4 attacks and 1 death. Small pox caused 10 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 405 as against 444 in the 36th week of 1923 and 415 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: 4TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Bell's Life 9-9, Gilray 9-4, Delavian 9-3, Some Scribe 8-12, Golden Vision 8-12, Jovial 8-7, Erinite 8-6, Lomo 8-6, Ojira 8-5, Lowborn 8-3, Box O'Tricks 8-2, Irrigate 8-0, Luxmi 8-0, Cylvern 7-6.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Dollarina 9-5, Ulster Lad 9-0, White Dart 8-13, Talma 8-11, Britomart 8-6, Talwar 8-5, Island Lord 8-4 Pin Money 8-2, Sandra 8-2, Krempion 8-0, Flutter Fly 7-12, Pendant 7-10, Arrowy 7-6.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Orange William 10-7, Owen Roe 8-6, Quarryman 8-0, Aborogine 7-13, Dick Turpin 7-13, Schiehallion 7-10, Coleby 7-8, Solo Bridge 7-5, Wasp 7-0.

THE POONA CESAREWITCH.—Distance 2¼ mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses.

Prague 9-7, Risen Again 9-4, Starshot 9-3, Kent Eaglet 8-9, On Leave 8-8, Trail 8-4, Marmion 8-3, Charles William 8-1, Aldergrove 8-0, Crab Apple 7-10, Perfect Day 7-8, Prince Hamed 7-7, Fairie Knight 7-0.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER —Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 4,000; and third Rs. 2,000. For Country-bred 4 years old only.

Joviality 9-7, Mystery 8-11 Pomona 8-11, Esme 8-11, Baby Bunting 8-11, Sugar Kilanti 8-11.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance.

A Cup value Rs 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Rose Hill 9-12 Khundil 9-8, Dartmoor 9-7, Tipperary 9-2 Zobel 8-6, Arab Knight 8-6, Apollo 8-4 Shahzada 8-3, Sanguest 8-1, Nafa 7-13, Bahadurjung 7-9, Vazirul Mulk 7-8 Summerton 7-7, Rarity 7-7, Don't Care 7-6, Tarick 7-6, Confederacy 7-3, Kitchener 7-1, Baronet 6-11 Johar 6-10.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Endorette 9-10, Husky 9-1 Moonshiner 8-10, Rose Girl 8-10 Green Malt 8-8, Very Little 8-7, Bonillette 8-5, Belvedere 8-4 Chummy 8-4, Wist 8-3 Shin's Biscuit 8-3, Precious Lass 8-2, Unruly 8-1 Bowman 8-1, Cracked Glass 8-0, Dialect 8-0, Belle Seme 7-11, The Minx 7-7.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Karikata 10-2, Marshal Petain 9-9, Hatchel 9-8, Amin 9-6, Chieftain 9-5, Silver Streak 9-4, Cessation 9-4, Gosub 9-0, Zohal 9-0, Stability 8-13, Forfeit 8-8, Alder 8-7, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8-5, Mahir 8-4, Bismark 8-2, Sahoo 7-11, Khataf 7-7, Wadi 7-6 Pride of Iraq 7-5, Costa Rica 7-3, Johur 7-1, Nadir Shah 6-10.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS BEAT STAFF.

BRILLIANT GOALKEEPING BY BARNES.

The Staff lost by four goals to nil against the Durhams on Thursday evening in the second round. The D. L. I. who have held the trophy for two years, have practically the same team as they had last year with three except. They have a new back, and Brown and Brooks are the two others. The Staff put up a stout defence, Barnes' brilliant goalkeeping being a feature of the game. The local side were without the services of three of their best men whose presence might have improved their attacking line.

Hancock, the tricky centre-half late of the Mechanical Transport is on leave and speedy Tuck is on the sick list. J. Williams was another absentee and the absence of these three made a great difference. Some of the A. R. M. C. boys, Holmes, McMurchie, and Court, who played for the Y. M. C. A. in the League, were of considerable assistance to the Staff team. Holmes and McMurchie in the second line of defence played a vigorous game and kept the Durham forwards at bay.

The D. L. I. opened attack from the Band Stand end and showered shots at Barnes who held every ball and twenty minutes' bombardment brought no result. The Staff left wing broke away but lost to Southam. Durhams transfered play and Healy sent a long pass to Anderton who beat Barnes with a low shot, five minutes before lemon time was announced.

The Staff attack broke down in the second period and the D. L. I. added three more goals to their score. Moss on the right wing was a passenger throughout while the rest of the forwards were too erratic to be of any danger. Robinson scored the second goal and ten minutes later Brown added another off a pass from Anderton. The fourth and last goal was shot by Anderton who secured the ball after Brown had missed.

Teams were:—

Durhams:—Ellit; Southam and Weatherall; Healy, Dixon, and Robson, Rymell, Robinson, Brown, Anderton, and Brooks.

Staff:—Barnes; Holmes and McMurchie; Brooks, Thompson, and Snow; Moss, Calvert, Court, Weatherhead, and Mitten.

Referee:—Mr. Robinson.

TO-DAY.

5-6 Dragoon Vs. Sydenham College.

MOHAN BAGANS WITHDRAW.

The Secretary of the Western India Football Association has received an official letter from the Mohan Bagan team intimating him of their inability to come to Bombay to the Rovers Tournament, some of their players have been badly hurt and other find it difficult to get leave to come to Bombay.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA 'B' AND POLICE DRAW.

A one goal draw was the result of the second division League engagement between the Bombay Gymkhana 'B' and City Police on Thursday on the Oval. The Gymkhana had the better of exchanges in the first half when Hardcastle scored their only goal. Play was more evenly contested in the latter half and the Policemen equalised through Gravestone.

DETAILS OF ST LEGER.

SALMON TROUT'S FINE RECOVERY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

In the race for the St. Leger, Barrier ascended to a good start. Arcade was first to show in front, but quickly gave way to Hurry Belle, the pair being followed by Eaglestone, Santorb, Watford, Irismond, Polyphontes and Zodiac with Salmon Trout last just behind Sansovino. They raced in this order for half a mile and then Eaglestone forced the pace clear of Hurry Belle, Arcade, Polyphontes and Santorb, whipper in still being Salmon Trout. Half way Polyphontes was third and there was no further change until the horses entered the straight when Polyphontes showed in front pursued by Santorb, Watford, Transvaal, Irismond, Cape Horn and Salmon Trout. A quarter mile from home, Santorb closed with Polyphontes and took command at a distance, but was promptly challenged by Salmon Trout who came on with a "wet sail" and won comfortably. Obliterate was fourth, Sansovino eighth and Spalpeen last. Time was 3 minutes and 13 1/5 seconds.

Santorb was ridden by Hulme. The fact that Santorb was running was only known late this morning.

Donoghue rode Irismond and J. Leach, Eaglestone. Frater, Reggio, St. Germans, Greenfire and Corolet did not run.—Reuter.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Leeds 1, Notts County 1.

Newcastle United 4, Blackburn 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Middlesborough 2, Wolverhampton 0.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Exeter City 0, Bristol City 2.

Southend 2, Merthyr Town 1.

Watford 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Crewe Alexandra 3, Barrow 1.

Hartlepools 2, Grimsby Town 1.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

In the Rugby football match, Abertillery beat Cardiff by 14 points to 5.—Reuter.

BRITISH RUGBY TEAM BEATEN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Port Elizabeth.—The Eastern Provinces defeated the British Rugby Union Team by 14 points to 6.—Reuter.

S. AFRICANS VS THORNTONS XI.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

C. I. Thornton's England XI to-day met the South Africans at Scarborough, this being the concluding match of the tour. The latter in first innings scored 143. Allen took 7 for 61. Thornton's England XI have made 83 for 2.—Reuter.

MOSUL.

(Continued from page 6.)

debate in the Baghdad Liberal Assembly? The outstanding individual is now the Prime Minister of Iraq, Yasin Pasha al Hashami, born in 1882. He attended the military school in Baghdad, and having gone through the secondary course, proceeded to Constantinople, where he graduated in the Military Academy and became the Second Lieutenant in the Army. After the Constitution created by the Turks, he was further promoted by the Turkish War Ministry, and Yasin Pasha commanded the Twenty-fourth and subsequently the Eight Turkish army corps, participating in many engagements in Syria. When the French took possession of Syria he returned to Baghdad and was appointed Governor of the Mentapigh province. In the Cabinet of Abdul Mohsin Sadun he held office as Minister of Public Works. In 1923 he was elected a member of the Iraq Constituent Assembly. I saw him in July as the Vice-President of the House. His Majesty King Faisal charged him with the formation of the Iraq Cabinet last month. He is now the Premier of Iraq and Acting-Minister of Defence. Familiar with French, Yasin Pasha expresses himself in fluent English. A man of travel and experience, those concerned will have somebody to deal with before the storied province of Mosul sees decided the fate of itself and its subterranean liquid gold, malodorous and crude.

A Pandharpur correspondent wires:—"Almost all students are absent from the High School from the 8th inst.. The case of the strike as reported is for discipline's sake. The Headmaster of the School caned one student, a son of the Mamlatdar here, who called the headmaster to his house, and it is alleged insulted and abused the headmaster. Rumour spread out soon. Almost all students who have respect for the headmaster have resolved not to join the school, until an apology is tendered to the headmaster."

Imports in August amounted in value to 102,196,000 sterling, an increase of 13,453,000 compared with August, 1923. Exports amounted to 66,288,000 sterling, an increase of 6,194,000. Re-exports were 8,970,000, an increase of 2,841,000.—Reuter.

THE SHAHIDI JATHA.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—

It is a sight to see the Shahidi Jatha taking the oaths of allegiance, marching for their cherished goal, entering a village and camping under the trees. Their devotion is deep. Their discipline is splendid. They march with flags flying, with bands playing, with the sacred Granth-Sahib in front, and with large crowds of villagers—men, women and children—following with great frenzy. They wear black turban, yellow shirt and white shorts. The Kirpan is their pride, their privilege and sacred weapon. They are like an army on march with scanty clothing and bedding and with one small bucket as their only utensil. They have their doctors, dispensary, ambulance, tents, lights, cooking pots, etc. Their bread serves as a plate and the bucket as a glass and a cup. I saw them entering Gauhar, Budawal and Lalloo, all within a radius of seven miles from Ludhiana. At each of the villages, men, women and children go out to receive the Jatha, whilst those staying behind sweep and clean the ground, prepare tea, or *lussi* (whey) or *parshad* (food) for the Jatha; and then serve them according to their requirements. At Gauhar, they had tea, bread and onion at 9-30 a.m. At Bedawal they had water to drink. Whilst at Lalloo they had *lussi* (whey) and afternoon meal. The Akali *langar* was opened at Lalloo. Men, women and boys were all working. There was a free meal in which Hindus, Moslems, Chamars and Sikhs all joined freely. In the evening a Dewan was held at Lalloo, where there was a very large concourse of men and women and children who listened to the hymns with great interest and joined the chorus. As each person came to the function he or she knelt before the Granth Sahib and made offerings in coin, sweets or cloth, some of which was hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. A sermon was delivered in the evening and the references about Nankana Sahib, Guru-ka-Bagh, Jaito and Bhai Pheru were most touching and were listened to with all attention. I was deeply impressed with the devotion and discipline, and the self-sacrificing spirit of the Shahidi Jathas. The unbounded enthusiasm of villagers, their hearty reception and their active co-operation for the entertainment of the Jatha were really admirable. I have seen a living race before me, virile, valiant and absolutely non-violent—a race that is fired with religious devotion and is ready to lay down its life, property and all else in the service of the Sat Sri Akal. All mortal attempts to suppress that race or to crush its spirit are bound to be fruitless. I have seen Police and Revenue Officers galloping to the village to see who are preparing to receive the Jatha. They also gallop round the Jatha to see, who are their prominent companions and before the Jatha enters the next village, these officers go in advance. What for? It is said that they bring pressure on the headman not to entertain the Jatha. This obstruction is fruitless. It cannot stop the villagers from doing the sacred duty. It strengthens their determination. Why does the Government waste its time, money, energy and opportunity by this pin-prick policy, when it can reconcile the Akalis by recognising their birthright of performing Akhand Path? May I appeal to the leaders to take greater and more active interest in the Akali movement which furnishes so far a splendid example of non-violence in face of all provocation, and which will cement Hindu-Muslim unity, which is the basis of the Swaraj? Sat Sri Akal!

FURTHER SIKH ARRESTS.

OFFICE OF S. G. COMMITTEE SEARCHED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 10.

Sardar Isharsingh and Sardar Gangasingh, the President and the Secretary respectively of the Gujranwa Singh Sabha have been arrested.

Information is received that the police searched the office of the Shekhupura Gurdwara Committee, removed some documents and locked them in a box.

Bhai Sultansingh, Manager of Gurdwara Shekhupura and Bhai Santokh Singh were arrested after that.

AN ACCIDENT OPPOSITE AKAL TAKHT.

Some four ladies were injured this morning while attending the morning Dewan in front of the Akal Takht, owing to the fall of a portion of Akal Takht's projection. Prompt medical assistance was however rendered and the ladies are improving.

POONA RACES.

TURF EXPERT'S CARDS

FOR THE THIRD BIG MEETING DAY.

Contained six good WINS including SAFETY Rs. 93/- CINTRA Rs. 49/- LUCKY LAD Rs. 81/- and SEVERAL GOOD PLACES including YILDIZ Rs 62 GOLDEN FANCY Rs. 51/- and

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Excess uric acid forms into jagged crystals, which are deposited in the muscles, joints, along the arterial walls, and in the sheaths of nerves.

The movement of a nerve or muscle containing uric acid crystals causes intense pain, and in time starts inflamed swellings.

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is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

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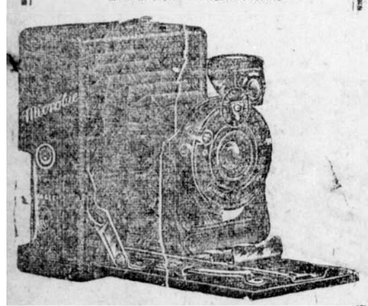
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

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SAPPERS AND MINERS.

WAR MEMORIAL AT KIRKEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

His Excellency the Governor to-day unveiled the War Memorial of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners at East Kirkee.

Addressing the gathering of officers and men who were present at the ceremony Sir Leslie Wilson said :—

Colonel Boileau, officers and men of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners,—I consider it a great honour to be asked to unveil this memorial to-day to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners Corps into which is now incorporated the two units of the old Railwal Battalion. It served with credit and distinction on many fronts during the great war and in every theatre of operations it secured high praise for its services. Two companies, the 20th and 21st, were mentioned in despatches by name for their gallantry at Neuville Chapelle in 1914. The 17th company was similarly mentioned for gallant service at Shaiba and the 22nd company for gallantry at Sabit and Essinn. In all these actions the companies lost heavily in officers.

On the conclusion of the war, His Majesty the King Emperor conferred the title of "Royal" on the corps. The honour was conferred on only eight units of the Indian Army and it had never before the great war, been conferred on any Indian Army unit. This fact alone testifies, if testimony were needed, to the services rendered by the corps. The memorial, which I am about to unevil, has been erected by all the ranks of the corps to perpetuate the memory of their comrades who made great sacrifice for the King Emperor and the country and of their 563 comrades whose memory we honour to-day. A great majority of them were killed in action or died of wounds. This memorial, however, will stand on this spot for all time not only as a token of the respect, affection and admiration for those who so unselfishly gave their lives but as a reminder to the men of this and future generations of their duty which they, in their turn, must do and of the example of heroism and self sacrifice which was set them by the men whose names are inscribed on the roll of honour of this Memorial. In villages and in great towns in Europe, Asia and Africa stand monuments or memorials, great and small, all testifying to the gallantry of the troops of the King Emperor in the Great War and all bearing their message to the citizens of to-day and of to-morrow a message which cannot be instil into the hearts of all a determination to be worthy of those who died that we might live free men under that flag which flies in every quarter of the globe, a flag which means for all who live under its shadow, justice and liberty. Of those officers and men of the Corps of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners it can truly be said "splendid they passed the great surrender made into the light which never more shall fade." To the glorious memory of the 563 officers and men of the Corps of Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners I unvel this memorial.

At the conclusion the buglers blew the "Last Post" and the whole troops presented arms.

THIRD ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

The third session of the All-India Oriental Conference will be held in Madras during the Christmas holidays. His Excellency the Governor of Madras will open the Conference. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, has accepted the Presidentship of the Conference.

The Conference will last for three days. Papers offered for presentation to the Conference must reach the Secretary by the 1st of November next. A brief summary of the papers indicating the salient issues should be sent along with the paper. These summaries will be published, if the paper should be accepted, for presentation to the members of the Conference for facility of discussion. The time allowed for each paper would be only 15 minutes. Scholars interested in the work of the Conference are invited to take part and submit their papers to Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyanger (Hony. Secretary), Sri Venkatesh Vilas, Nadu Street, Mylapore Madras, before the said date.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the Season Reports of the Presidency for the week ending 9th September :—

There was general rain in the Presidency proper. It was beneficial to standing crops which are in good condition. Sowing and transplantation continue. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing. There was general rain in Sind. Water in canals in Sind is generally sufficient and sowing and transplantation generally continue. Standing crops were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah where damaged by floods and heavy rain. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

WHEN CHILDREN GRIND THEIR TEETH IN SLEEP

it is almost always a sign of worms. Other indications are irregular appetite, bad breath, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, given for a few days, destroy worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily results.

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INDIA'S CEMENT.

HOW TO MEET FOREIGN COMPETITION.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board met again on Thursday, at the Town Hall, Mr. C. Rainey, presiding, with Mr. P. P. Ginwalla and Mr. V. G. Kale as members. The first three witnesses examined were Messrs. J. Boyd, Mr. Ladlow and Mr. E. C. W. Simpson on behalf of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd., and the Jubbulpore Portland Cement, Co. Ltd., the last witness being the office head of both the companies.

The output of the Katni Cement Co. was about 60,000 tons of cement and 9,000 to 12,000 firebricks annually. They manufactured one kind of cement only. The foreign supervising stuff consisted of a manager who was an engineer and cement expert, Assistant Manager, Chief Engineer, Chemist and Burner. Their cement was equal in quality and appearance to imported cement; it did not command the same price in competitive markets as imported cement on account of prejudice on the part of some Indian buyers. The raw material required for their present output was about 50,000 tons per year. The raw material was quarried by hand and conveyed to the factory in wagons. The average wage paid per man in 1922 was as. 8 and for a woman as. 6 per day generally the Indian workman improved with training, but it was difficult to get him to adopt any new idea or method. Time and patience often achieved it. The skill of the skilled classes of workmen was fair compared with that of men in Western countries, but the time taken to do a particular piece of work compared very unfavourably with that taken by similar workmen in Europe. In processes not requiring mechanical skill and dexterity, e.g. office and laboratory, his efficiency compared very favourably with those similarly employed in Western countries. Their principal markets were the towns on the East side of India from Calcutta in the South to Delhi in the North. They could compete more easily with foreign cement in Northern towns. They did not consider the export of cement from India to foreign countries probable. The cement made by them was purchased by Government, railways and public bodies. The keenest competition came from Germany and England, and it was more so at the ports. The freight from England to India was Rs. 13-2 per ton while the freight to Bombay from Katni was Rs. 13-8. In many cases specially low freight was offered from England, and the Company suggested that some arrangement be made with the railway companies, in the form of a bounty, to enable them to carry cement at a specially low rate to the benefit of the cement companies and the consumers. Their plant and equipment were both up-to-date and efficient. The cost of head office expenses came to Rs. 1-14 per ton and the agents' commission came to Rs. 1-1 per ton. The industry did possess natural advantages. It could not develop without protection; but when fully developed it was likely that the industry would be able to face the world competition. The fact that the industry was under the control of the Munitions Board during the war was sufficient to make it of importance on national ground. They considered a duty of Rs. 25 per ton necessary as they did not consider a lesser duty would be sufficient protection to keep foreign cement out of the country. It was a fact that the Indian production of cement at present exceeded the consumption, but the exclusion of foreign cement would increase the production and therefore cheaper the cost of manufacture.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Company Ltd., in the course of their evidence said their output for 1923 was 20,887 tons of cement, and their capacity was 60,000 tons annually. Their cement was equal to foreign imports in quality and appearance. The other evidence given by the company was similar to that of the Katni Cement Co. They also asked for a protective tariff of Rs. 25 per ton on all imported cement.

In reply to questions by the Chairman Mr. Boyd said that they were working to 85 per cent. of their full capacity; the factory was in an advantageous position as it was in a central position, although it meant that it was remote from everywhere.

In reply to Mr. Ginwalla witness said the firebricks were supplied to the Railway Companies, and the processes of making them were not the same. He did not agree with the statement appearing in the papers made by the Railway Engineers that the quality of the Indian Cement was inferior to the imported one. He also did not agree with the statement that cement packed in bags deteriorated, as against that packed in casks. The casks were by no means water tight. He wanted to know whether the majority of Railway engineers took that view. He did not agree it was possible to bring down the price of cement to Rs. 10 or so per ton, in order to induce people to use cement instead of lime.

In reply to Mr. Kale the witness said that in course o time they might have to introduce electric appliances, but at present mannual labour served their purpose.

This finished the evidence of the witnesses.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

GRANT OF LONG-SERVICE MEDAL BAR.

Mr. Manock Fardunji Mehta, who has been working silently for the last 18 years in the Ambulance line to the satisfaction of Government and the public has received his 15-years Long Service Bar. He is the Superintendent of the Cosmopolitan Division.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(Thursday, September 11.)

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gadi, on return from leave to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. A. S. Holland proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, on return from leave to be Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr. T. Robinson proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. C. S. Marston proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, on return from leave, to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. D. Healy proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on relief by Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Mr. G. Y. S. T. Farrant, M.C., on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. H. B. Kidd, pending further orders.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. J. C. Wilson, pending further orders.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Sardar Abdul Baki Anwarkhan, reverting.

Mr. J. T. Tanner to do duty temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. W. E. Sutton till relieved by Mr. J. C. Wilson.

Mr. S. G. Kharkar, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge Dharwar, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik, is granted with effect from the 27th November 1924 or date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for two months.

Mr. T. J. Walke, Inspector, Coast Guard Service, Kanara Beat, to act as Superintendent of Lights, vice Mr. J. P. D'Arcy proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Surat, vice Mr. Chunilal Umedbhai Patel appointed Income Tax Officer.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief by Mr. T. T. Kothavala, to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara vice Mr. R. K. Risbud.

Mr. R. K. Risbud, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. C. D'Souza retiring.

Mr. Lakshman Sakharam Potnis to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. C. D'Souza till relieved by Mr. R. K. Risbud.

Mr. J. P. D'Arcy, Superintendent of Lights, is granted, with effect from 5th September 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 2nd February 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for ten months.

Mr. H. A. Elgee, Deputy Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Marine Lines Section, should be appointed to act as Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, vice Mr. Ll. W. Lewis proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, with effect from the 13th July 1924 up to such date as it is necessary for Mr. Lewis to retain his lien on his appointment under the Development Department for the purpose of his leave, and that thereafter he should be confirmed in the appointment for the period up to the 30th September 1926.

Mr. G. M. O'Rorke, Deputy Chief Engineer, Quarry Section, should be appointed Deputy Chief Engineer, Marine Lines Section, with effect from the 13th July 1924 and he should, in addition, supervise the work of the Quarry Section.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Acting Deputy Director of Public Instruction, is granted with effect from 15th December 1924 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for a period of sixteen months and twenty-eight days.

Mr. S. D. Mehta, M.C.P.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Registrar at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. D. Kalapesi, M.B.B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed as Teacher at the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).

Mr. D. S. Dhavle, L.M. & S., B.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, with attached duties during the absence on leave of Captain B. Z. Shah, I.M.S.

Mr. W. S. Johnstone, A.M.Inst.C.E., B.Sc., (Eng). Glas., Assistant Executive Engineer is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for three months with effect from the 17th October 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, M.A. (Cantab), M.Inst.C.E., Mechanical Engineer to Government, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 28th November 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

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